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A SKETCH OF

OTAGO

NEW ZEALAND.



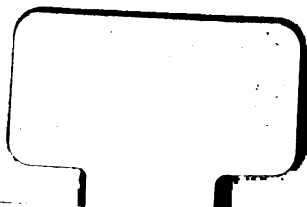
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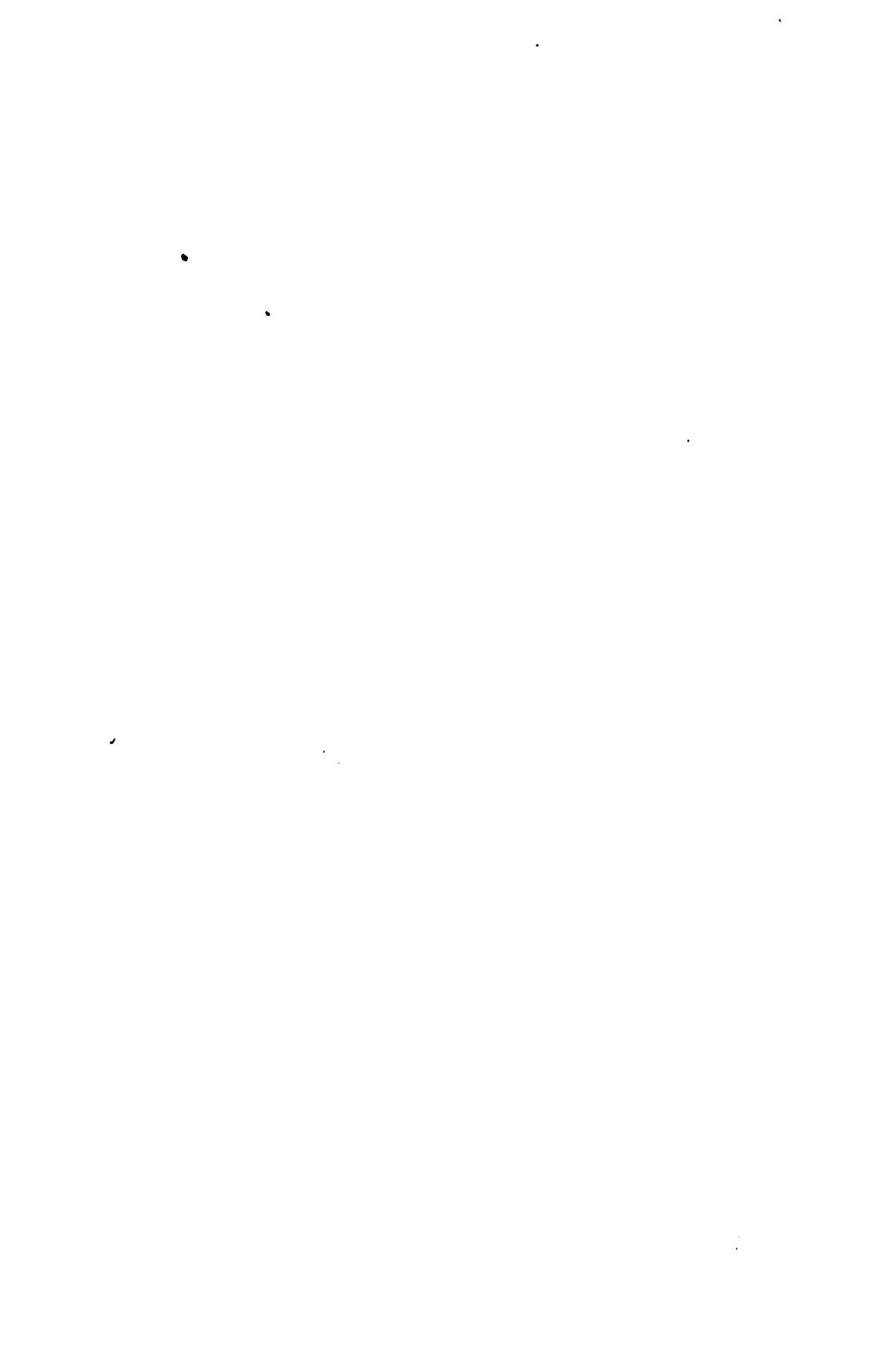
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A SKETCH OF OTAGO,

FROM THE

INITIATION OF THE SETTLEMENT,

TO THE

ABOLITION OF THE PROVINCE

WITH

A RECORD

OF ALL

THE IMPORTANT EVENTS IN ITS HISTORY,

CHRONOLOGICALLY ARRANGED,

TOGETHER

With Statistical and Comparative Tables,

By JAS. M'INDOE,

LATE M.P.C. AND M.H.R. FOR CAVERSHAM.

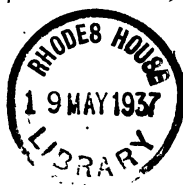
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1878.

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DEDICATION.

TO THE HONORABLE JAMES MACANDREW, Esq., M.H.R.,
MINISTER OF LANDS AND IMMIGRATION, AND LAST OF OTAGO'S
SUPERINTENDENTS :

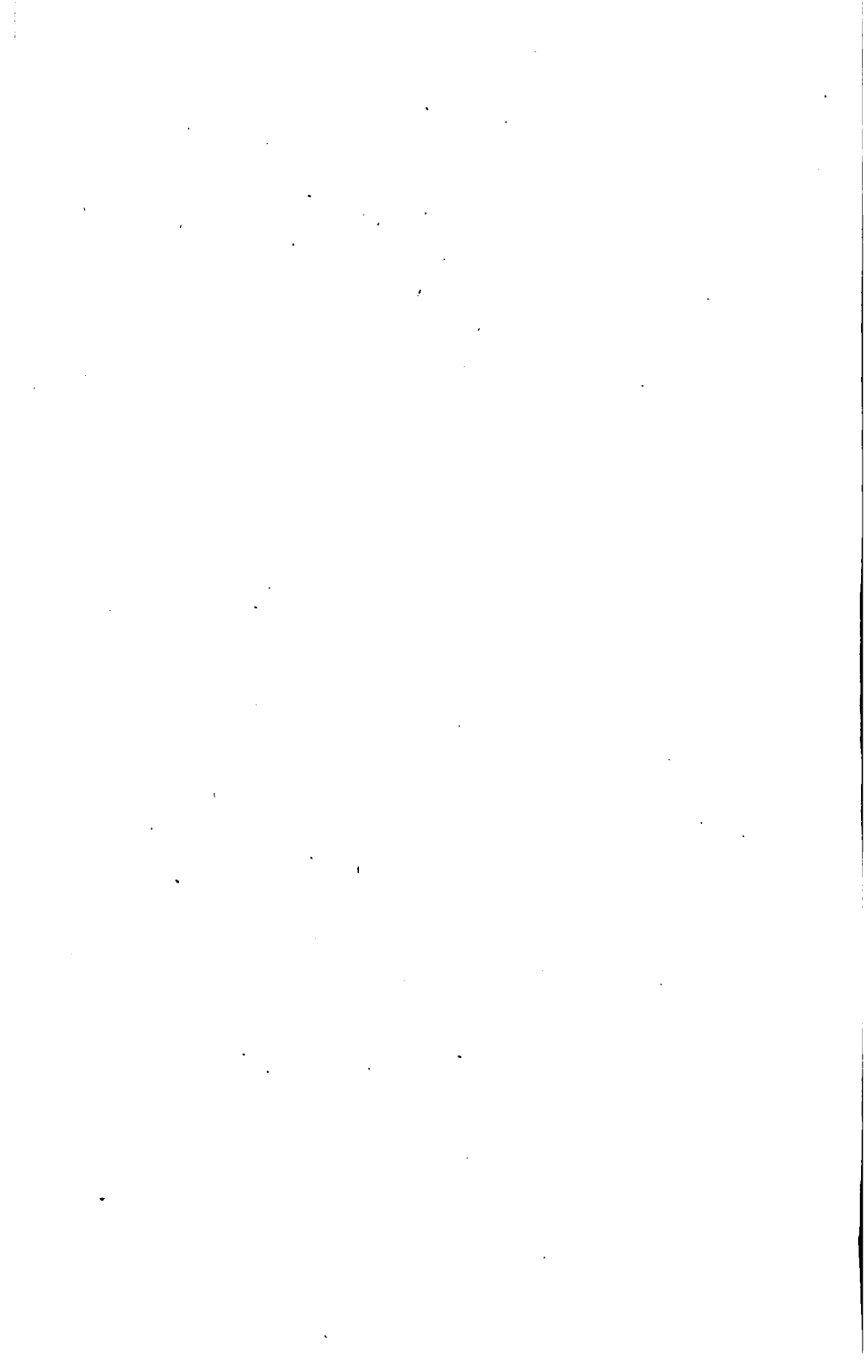
SIR,—

Your association with Otago as one of the original Committee who devised the scheme of the settlement, and of which honored list few now survive to witness its marvellous success ; your adoption of Otago as your home in the earliest years of its struggling existence, and, with one other exception, the only member who so acted ; your high position as its leading settler for many years ; your great influence in moulding its institutions and urging its advancement, both by sacrifice and service ; your keen appreciation of

“Scenes o'er which memory wakes,”

as well as an uninterrupted course of personal friendship, prompt the inscription of this little work to you, by

THE AUTHOR.



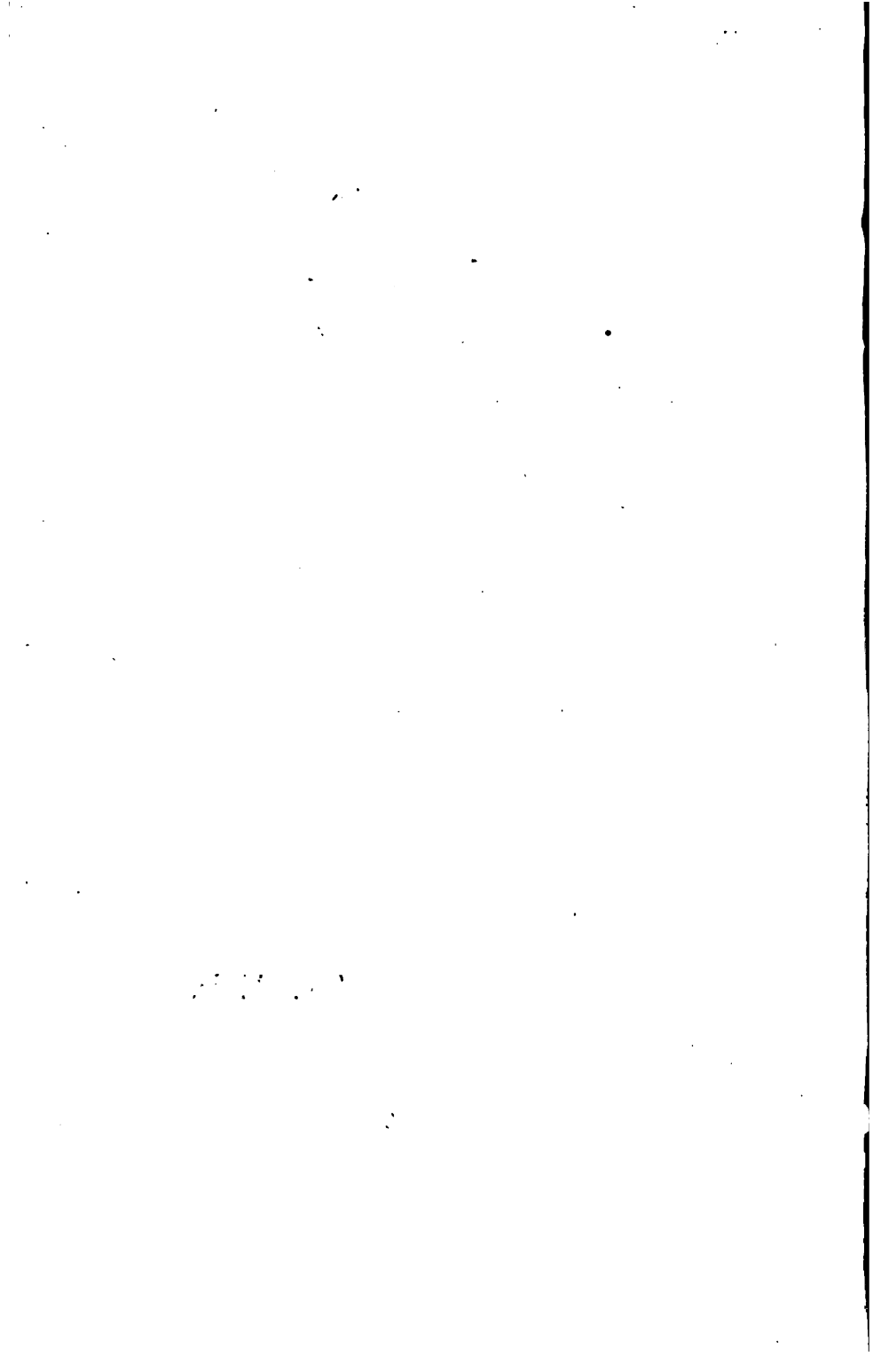
TO THE READER.

A LARGE portion of this sketch was originally written for the Official Handbook of New Zealand. In the preparation of the part referring to Otago, material was collected not adapted for that publication, and its possession suggested to me the idea of combining the whole, and issuing the sketch in its present form.

Considerable difficulty has been experienced in obtaining particulars of the earliest years, and many incidents which would be interesting will undoubtedly be found wanting, but as the first effort of the kind—which may hereafter be supplemented—I trust this small volume will be found acceptable and amusing to the colonists, as well as valuable for reference to those who desire to con the history of the past.

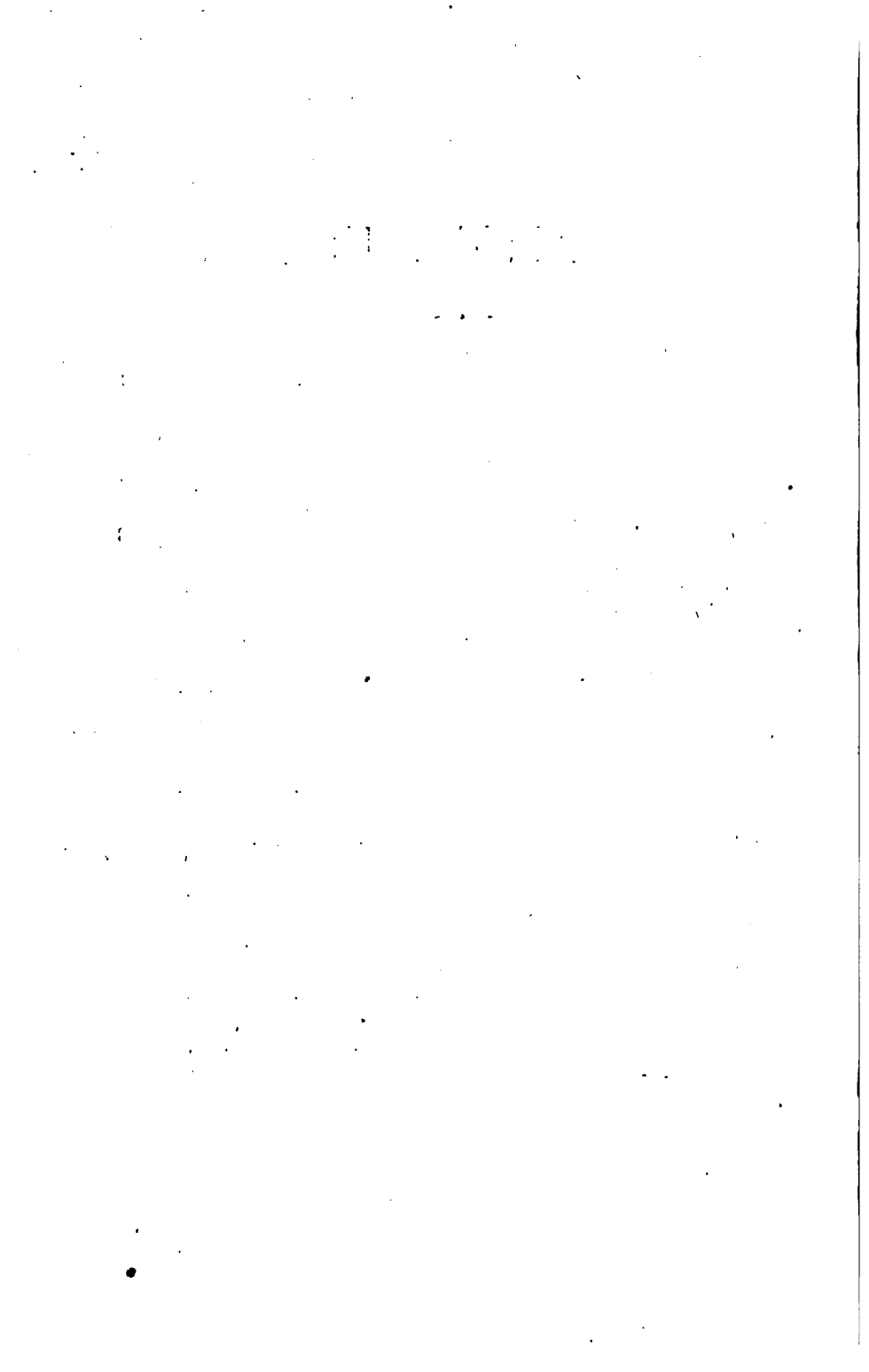
JAS. M'INDOE.

Forbury, March 1878.



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THE PROVINCE OF OTAGO.

I.

EARLY HISTORY OF THE PROVINCE.

THE portion of the Middle Island of New Zealand known as the Province of Otago, was, previous to the arrival of the first immigrants, occupied by a few white men engaged in pastoral or whaling pursuits, and by a small number of Natives. In 1840 a missionary from Sydney was located at Waikouaiti, where a small settlement had been established, and his charge extended south to the Clutha, a few individuals being sparsely settled there. Originated as a special settlement the site was selected in 1844 by Mr. Tuckett, an officer appointed by the New Zealand Company, and he states the grounds for his selection were "excellent quality of land and a good port." The selection was approved by Colonel Wakefield, agent for the Company in August of the same year, after he had personally visited and inspected the place. At a meeting held in Glasgow, 16th May, 1845, the Otago Association was formed to found a special settlement for Scotchmen. Arrangements were made with the N.Z. Company for a block of 400,000 acres of land, and the carrying out of the experiment was entrusted to a committee of laymen belonging to, or sympathizing with, the Free Church of Scotland. The association, as the scheme was named, despatched on the 27th November, 1847, the ships "John Wickliff," from London, and "Philip Laing," from Greenock, with the first immigrants, the "Wickliff" arriving on the 23rd of March, and the "Laing" on the 15th April, 1848. Both vessels made fair passages, Captain Cargill, as agent for the Company and leader of the adventure, arriving in

the first vessel, and Dr Burns in the second. Viewed as a monetary experiment, no great venture was gone into by the Association; but, looked at from the position of the first immigrants, a very serious risk was undertaken. Asked to leave their homes for an unknown country, relying altogether on the testimony of men who had obtained their evidence from others, knowing there were no civilized inhabitants to receive them or provision made for their necessities; on the contrary, that they were asked to go to a country of savages, where they would require to plant and grow the food necessary for the subsistence of themselves and families, it needed faith of more than ordinary strength, a courage peculiar and above the common, and a self-reliance rarely met with, to induce prudent, honest, conscientious men—for such only were selected—to hazard such a step, to take such a leap in the dark. At that early period, the navigation of the south portion of the Colony was considered dangerous, as thoroughly reliable charts did not exist, and the coast was known only to the few whalers on the station. The prospects were not very cheering to those harbingers of the present community, and doubtless the hearts of many failed them while sailing up the harbor on seeing on both sides steep hills densely wooded to their summits, without a patch of open land except the barren sands at the Maori settlement. The discomfort of being conveyed in open boats, along with their household effects, from Port Chalmers and landed on the shores of the town of Dunedin, its surface an entanglement of scrub and flax, without a roof to cover or protect them, or a known face to welcome them, and the dread uncertainty as to how or where provisions could be obtained until they could grow their own, the time of their arrival being near the beginning of winter, must all have tended to damp their enthusiasm. Now-a-days, such doubts and discomforts cannot exist. Accurate charts and splendid lighthouses along the coast assure the mariner's confidence; and on arrival at the Heads, a powerful steamer is ready to tow the immigrant ship up the harbor, both sides of which are now, to the hill tops, studded with snug homes and luxuriant clearings. On the ship berthing at Port Chalmers or the Bluff, the train carries the passengers either to Dunedin or Invercargill, both handsome cities, replete

with comfort, where anxiously-expectant friends, acquaintances, or employers anxious to employ labor, and to whom the news of the arrival of the ship has been flashed by telegraph, are waiting to receive the strangers either with a hearty friendship's welcome or a profitable business engagement.

The pioneers of the settlement were neither daunted nor discouraged by their difficulties. Bracing themselves to suffer hardships, to endure fatigue, to do their duty, they did it nobly and well, a fact attested by the solid foundation on which the institutions of the Province rest, the character the settlers have gained, and the success which has attended their efforts. The hardships endured are now looked back on with pleasant reflection. Once established on the land, the settlers felt they breathed the air of freedom and independence; they felt also that instead of selfishly attending to their own affairs only, there was a community of interest existing, and willingly each lent a helping hand to the other, so that the common interest might be advanced.

The preliminary labor of clearing the land and building houses—some of them as primitive as unskilled hands could make them—being so far effected, moral and intellectual requirements were at once attended to. On the first day of September, 1848, the first public building, to be used as a church and a school, was opened, the average attendance of scholars being forty, although on some days it reached seventy. This was under the auspices of the Association, and connected with the Free Church. A few months later, the first newspaper, the *Otago News*, was published, bearing the motto, "There's Pippins and Cheese to Come,"—a prediction not only realised in so far as orchards and dairies are concerned, but also in the fact that if Otago is not like the Land of Promise of old, one of corn, and wine, and oil, it is pre-eminently one of corn, and wool, and beer, products more suited to the requirements of its climate and inhabitants, equally profitable, and in more general demand. In May, 1849, a public library was opened, and following in close succession, building societies were started, and a Mechanics' Institute, which has now grown into the flourishing and highly-valued Athenæum, with its library, reading, and class rooms.

At the close of the first year of the settlement, the population consisted of—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Town of Dunedin ...	240	204	444
„ Port Chalmers ...	28	10	38
Country ...	158	105	263
Total ...	426	319	745
The Customs Revenue was ...	...	...	£1,258 5s. 2d.
Expenditure ...	...	...	953 3s. 7d.

Notwithstanding the visible signs of material progress, and the means for mental improvement which were provided, elements of discord existed in the young community; and, judging from the newspapers and other documents, the strife was a hard and bitter one, the questions in dispute being: “1. Was the settlement to continue a class one? 2. Were the soil and climate suited for agriculture?” The utter impracticability of the first was shown ere it was fairly put in operation, a few months bringing it to a sudden termination. The *News* took a strong position with reference to the second question, maintaining that Otago was not suited for the growth of cereals—and certainly there was a show of reason for this view, as little was done to test the soil, settlers finding it easier to make a living by stock-raising than by cultivating—and several efforts were made to form a company to import flour. But a decided answer has been given in the affirmative by the fact that to the very places from which it was intended to draw the supplies of breadstuffs for Otago she now sends out of her abundance. The last ship which sailed to Sydney took a large quantity of flour and oatmeal, the produce and manufacture of the Province.

The Settlement continued slowly but steadily to advance, receiving additions to its population both from the home country and the neighboring colonies. The tardy progress was due to the limited revenue at command and the neglect to which it was subjected by the Government of the Colony. Instead of receiving a contribution from the coffers of the State to help its infant efforts, the surplus customs revenue, after the salaries of the officials were paid, was quietly sent off to Wellington by H.M.S. “Acheron,”—an act which, when it became known, caused such a strong and decided protest on the part of the residents and the

public functionaries that it was shortly returned, not, however, without being shorn of a considerable portion of its amount. Combined effort enabled the settlers to open up the country by roads and tracks, and had it not been for this "self-reliant policy"—the earliest example set to the Colony—little progress would have been made. A writer of the time says, "The impression became prevalent in Australia that Otago will become not only the greatest cattle district of New Zealand, but of the Pacific generally;" and, it may be added, she is rapidly becoming the granary of the Pacific also. Upon the retirement of the New Zealand Company, in 1850, and the granting of a Constitution to the Colony, in 1853, Otago was erected into a Province, and its original boundaries were so extended as to include all the country south of the Waitaki. During this period, little was done by the Government to facilitate settlement. A small amount had been injudiciously expended, on seeing which a public meeting was called, at which resolutions were passed, urging on the Governor to have expended on roads and bridges certain votes of the Legislative Council and sums misapplied from the local Treasury.

The meeting of the first Provincial Council, on 30th December, 1853, marks the first epoch in the history of Otago. Prior to this date there was no responsibility for the conduct of public affairs. Now there was a responsible body possessing considerable powers, and a largely-extended estate to administer. In his opening address, the Superintendent said, "A return mail from the seat of Government (Auckland) is just in the same category as a return from England, business in the meanwhile being in a state of abeyance and confusion. Meanwhile, it is our duty to do all that we can for the public good." How was this done? Assembled in a small, unpretending wooden building—the old Mechanics' Institute—described at the time as "one of the most elegant buildings in Dunedin, capable of containing from 80 to 100 people," and "an erection the like of which no other settlement in New Zealand could boast," the Council at once commenced business, and proceeded to set their house in order. The monetary condition was "Treasury grant closed, land fund reduced to *nil*, and the Province left with two-thirds of the general revenue (£1,480) to do all for themselves, and as they

best can." What they had to do was, provide for expense of government, form roads and build bridges, attract immigration, attend to education, and open up communication with other Provinces and the outer world. To accomplish all these objects with an income of £2,000 a year must have been a pleasing task ! Yet a determined start was made, and the Province began, and still continues its onward growth. At a later period it was remarked: "Otago, neglected by the home Government, disapproved of by the Colonial Government (which only acted as a drag on its progress and a drain on its resources, never having expended in it a single farthing of the large Imperial grant, which should have been equally divided over the Colony), moved steadily on." The governing machinery was at first neither extensive nor expensive: it has now assumed considerable proportions.

The principle of subsidizing local efforts for the construction of roads and bridges was adopted at the first meeting of the Council, and has hitherto been continued with the most beneficial results. There is scarcely a district which is not intersected and opened up by local roads, and the main roads formed and kept up by the Government render it safe and pleasant to travel in all directions. Some of the bridges by which the rivers are spanned combine great strength with elegant design. The only possible means of travelling or bringing goods to market in early days was by bullock sledges, accomplishing from ten to fifteen miles a day: wheeled vehicles could not get along. So well, however, was the forming of roads pushed on that a stage coach began, in 1858, to run between Dunedin and Tokomairiro, a distance of thirty-six miles; and, in a few years later, the same mode of conveyance was established to all parts of the Province.

Immigration received the immediate and careful consideration of the Council. An Ordinance was passed, appointing agencies in Edinburgh and London, to procure emigrants and arrange for their passages. The Edinburgh agency still exists, and has been the means of sending a large number of the inhabitants to this land. In addition to the permanent agencies, special agents were despatched to Australia and Britain, to put the attractions of the place before parties intending to migrate, and the result was a

large influx of suitable and much-needed population. A contract was also entered into with Messrs P. Henderson and Co., of Glasgow, to establish a regular line of ships direct from the Clyde, which resulted in a complete success, and presents a picture of fortunate navigation having few parallels. During the seventeen years this contract has been in operation, about 250 ships have been sent from home, carrying emigrants, and have loaded for home with cargo, every vessel arriving safely at her destination. Of all the passenger fleet trading between Great Britain and Otago since its settlement, only two have not been accounted for.

Intercolonial and Provincial steam navigation soon pressed itself on the attention of the Council, as the produce for export and the requirements for import were becoming extensive; accordingly, a bonus for a steamer was offered, and the "Queen," a locally-owned vessel, which had been plying for a short time, was specially engaged to make the trip monthly between Melbourne and Port Chalmers. Additional steamers were soon obtained, and regular communication established. The produce of wool and grain increased so rapidly that vessels were laid on the berth to load for London direct with wool, and for Melbourne with grain and other products.

The price of money was a serious drawback to the progress of the Province, interest as high as 20 per cent. being required on loans where ample security for the principal was given. Monetary transactions were conducted through the storekeepers—not a very convenient method—until a branch of the Union Bank was opened in 1858. Now there are six different banks, having branches in all the centres of population, and money is so plentiful as to be obtained on good security at six per cent. A new Bank named the Colonial, with a capital of two millions, was recently projected in Dunedin, has been successfully floated, and is now in full business operation.

While carefully advancing in material prosperity, equal attention was paid to education and religious requirements. As the settlers spread themselves over the country, those in charge of ecclesiastical affairs provided additional churches, and brought out ministers to superintend them. The Council was also forward

in making provision for the teaching of the young, and the education system of Otago, which has succeeded so well and been so deservedly praised, was initiated in the first session of that body.

The advantage of opening up the southern portion of the Province, in which there were large tracts of splendid land both clear and timbered, was early recognized, and sites for the towns of Campbelltown and Invercargill being fixed, the country was surveyed, and very soon a large number of sections were bought, and settlers located thereon. Complaints were made by the inhabitants that this outlying district was not receiving its due share of attention from the authorities; and a memorial was, in terms of "The New Provinces Act, 1858," presented to the Colonial Government, requesting that the district might be detached from Otago and erected into a new Province. This was granted, and in 1861, the Province of Southland was created, with an area of 4,300,000 acres. Embarrassments, however, so accumulated on the little Province, that in 1870, it was found advisable to re-unite it to Otago, which was done, and it now partakes of the general prosperity.

The discovery of the gold fields in 1861, may be considered the next epoch in this history. Rumours of the existence of gold had before this date been freely circulated; but until the discovery, by Gabriel Read, of the gully which bears his name, no payable workings had been opened up. The extraordinary richness of this gold field, together with the ease with which the gold was obtained, at first hardly obtained belief; but as specimens of the precious metal arrived in town day after day by trustworthy messengers, who were in hot haste to get back again, the fever became general, and every man, tradesman and storekeeper, left his occupation and was "off to the diggings." The report of this really rich gold field soon reached the adjacent Provinces and Colonies, and a great "rush" was the consequence—thousands arriving in a single day. For a time, other occupations were forgotten, but the excitement gradually subsided; the lucky digger having a good many pounds to his credit, and high prices ruling for every article that could be raised, soon induced many to return to their legitimate industries, and leave the more precarious trade

of gold finding to men who followed it as their profession. The discovery of the Tuapeka gold field was followed, in 1862, by the Dunstan, the Lakes, Nokomai, and several others, which have proved to be very valuable, and afford employment to a large number of men. The portion of the Province in which the gold fields are situate had hitherto been an almost unknown country, and to the energy and enterprise of the gold seeker the credit is due of opening it up much sooner than it would otherwise have been. The risk these hardy men undertook deserved reward, as the result of their efforts has been of incalculable advantage to Otago. The quantity of gold exported from the Province up to March 31, 1875, was 3,377,734 oz., and its value, £13,249,469.

A short summary of the social condition of the Province will form an appropriate finish to this chapter. Taking the labour and cost of living questions first, it is found that from the earliest days of the settlement the working men insisted on the eight hours' system, carried their point, and have been able to maintain it up to the present time. When extra hours are worked, extra pay must follow. The table in the appendix will show the comparative rates of pay and prices of provisions.

Dwelling-houses were always scarce and commanded high rents. To overcome this difficulty, and enable every man to become his own landlord, the first building society was started in 1850, and has fulfilled in every respect the expectations of its promoters, and done an immense amount of good. These societies have continued to multiply and increase, and have been of incalculable benefit.

To make life as pleasant as possible in the small community, holidays were kept; clubs to promote horse racing, cricket, and other healthful games were formed; many enjoyable evenings were spent at balls and music parties; and lectures were regularly delivered by the leading men, in addition to the advantages of a Public Library and Mechanics' Institute.

The first newspaper, the "News," terminated its career on the issue of its ninety-first number, at the end of 1850, and immediately thereafter the "Otago Witness" sprung into existence, and has been continued without interruption as a weekly paper. In 1856, the "Colonist" was started, first as a weekly, then tri-

weekly, latterly a daily, until its wind up in 1862. Other newspapers of smaller importance made their appearance both in town and country, but the paper which took the lead and made itself known as the leading paper of the Province, and perhaps of the Colony, was the "Daily Times," the first number of which appeared in 1861.

A gaol was one of the institutions the early settlers found provided for them on their arrival, although its utility was very doubtful for a specially-selected community; and in 1850, a Judge of the Supreme Court for Otago was appointed at a salary of £800 a-year. Time seemed to hang heavy on the hands of His Honor Judge Stephen. Charged with an idle man's offence, he assaulted his accuser, for which assault he appeared before a Bench of Justices, and only escaped punishment by the skin of his teeth. His celebrated speech, in defence, is well remembered: "He would not wait for the slow and tardy process of the law," but take it in his own hands. It is a curious fact that the first number of the "New Zealand Gazette," published 14th January, 1858, by Mr. E. W. Stafford, Colonial Secretary, is solely devoted to the announcement of Chief Justice Stephen's death, and the arrangements for his funeral. The "Gazette" is worth re-print here:—

"Colonial Secretary's Office,
"Auckland, January 14th, 1858.

"His Honor Chief Justice Stephen died at Auckland yesterday, at 10 o'clock, a.m.

"The ceremony of the funeral will take place on Friday, the 15th instant, when the presence of public functionaries of the Colonial Government is required, and the attendance of all other persons, who may be desirous of testifying their respect, is requested.

"The funeral will leave the residence of the late Judge, in Albert Street, at 5 o'clock, p.m.

"The public offices will be closed on the day of the funeral."

Almost all the prisoners confined in the gaol up till the period of the gold discovery, were either runaway sailors or persons committed for trivial offences; and the honest old gaoler had the duties of a father to perform, rather than those of an officer of justice. Even since the golden era, crimes of great enormity have been extremely

few, considering the promiscuous character of the new arrivals. No doubt daring offences were perpetrated, but the number was comparatively small. The natural features of the country did undoubtedly contribute to this result, as the possibility of concealment or escape was a slender one; but the principal preventive of crime was the thoroughly efficient police force which was organised immediately on the gold fields being declared. This force has elicited the highest praise from the Supreme Court Judges, as well as from the neighboring Provinces; and, it is gratifying to add that it still continues to merit the same character for steadiness, carefulness, discipline, and moderation.

II.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PROVINCE.

Otago is in length about 160 miles, and in breadth 195 miles, and is estimated to contain 15,500,000 acres. It may be said to possess every description of scenery, both along the coast line and in the interior, the features being eminently of a Scottish type, whilst the names given to places have strongly stamped this character. "Mountains, with inaccessible, rugged, snow-capped peaks, rising almost perpendicular from their base, affording neither food nor footing for any animal; hills, either clothed with verdure to their rounded summits, on which flocks and herds are leisurely pasturing, or rising in graceful cones, densely wooded with valuable timber; vales, stretching far as the eye can reach, clad with corn or luxuriant herbage, dotted with homesteads, evincing on every side comfort and content; lone glens, closely shut in, where true solitude can be enjoyed undisturbed—or the busy city or town, where all the luxuries and comforts of life are exhibited, and in which squalor and poverty are rarely met; rivers rolling rapidly, or gently gliding to their ocean home; burns and streams murmuring and gurgling in their course to the

river; cascades and cataracts, capable of being converted to useful service, or too mighty to be brought into subjection; lakes, of great extent and fantastic shape, or lochs, quietly reposing on the plains; old ocean himself laving the shores on three of its coasts, here impetuously beating against its sterile cliffs or rolling in breakers far up the sandy beach, or there creeping inland, forming noble harbors or secure havens, where the mariner can safely anchor; islands, from solitary rocks to important settlements, numerous along the coast; its western side savagely grand, while its eastern is tame to a degree."

Along the eastern and southern coast line, the principal harbor is Otago, which is a long arm of the sea, into which vessels of very heavy draught can enter with safety. Steam tugs are always at command should the wind prove adverse. The channel to Port Chalmers is somewhat winding, but, reaching the port, a large fleet can lie at the piers, or anchor in the different bays, in smooth water and under shelter of the land. Bluff Harbor, the first port of arrival and last of departure for the Suez mail steamers, is a safe one for vessels of any tonnage. The other harbours are chiefly used for coasting vessels. The West Coast is a succession of sounds or inlets, some of them of immense size, with great depth of water, easily taken, and quite landlocked; but as this portion of the province has yet to be settled, a more detailed account need not be given.

All the principal rivers discharge on the east and south coasts, several of them being navigable for many miles, by coasting steamers and vessels. Their lengths, compared with the size of the Province, together with the volume of water they discharge, are hardly credible. The principal one is the Clutha, estimated at 220 miles in length, having its source north of the Wanaka Lake, at a height of 264ft. above the sea level, and calculated by the late Mr. Balfour, marine engineer, to discharge 1,690,000 cubic feet of water per minute. The quantity of water is greater and its temperature lower during summer than winter, this being caused by the melting of the snows on the western ranges of mountains. Several tributaries flow into the Clutha, the most notable being the Pomahaka, Manuherikia, Cardrona, and Kawarau, the latter draining Lake Wakatipu. The Taieri River

flows through the plain of the same name, and is a sluggish stream for a large portion of its course. It is reckoned as 150 miles long, although the distance from its source to its mouth, as the crow flies, is not above 45 miles. The Mataura is 120 miles in length, the Oreti 130, and the Waiau and Mararoa, by which Lakes Manipori, Te Anau, and Mavora are drained, about 140 miles. The Waitaki, flowing eastward 130 miles, and the Awarua flowing westward, form the northern boundary of the Province.

Lakes are numerous, and some of them of large extent: in the north, the Wanaka, covering 75 square miles, and the Hawea, 48; in the south-east, the Waiholo and Waipori, $5\frac{1}{2}$; the Tuakitoto and Kaitangata, $3\frac{1}{2}$; in the interior: the Wakatipu, 112; and the Manipori, 36; and in the west: Te Anau, 132; and M'Kerrow or Kapapo, 10 square miles.

Mountain ranges traverse the Province from north to south generally; the backbone lying near the west coast, thus accounting for the easterly flow of the rivers. The principal peaks in different directions are Mount Aspiring, 9,049; Earnslaw, 9,200; Ben Nevis, 7,650; Titaroa, 5,643; Hamilton, 4,674; Maungatua, 2,280ft. in height. The snow line is 8,000ft; but all the mountains attaining that height are on the west side.

Although the forests handy to market or a shipping port, have to a large extent been thinned out, there are still immense tracts which have not been touched for want of access; but now that roads and railways are bringing them within reach, a supply of timber for railway, building, and other purposes, sufficient to meet the demand for many years to come, can readily be obtained. Longwood and Waiau forests alone contain upwards of 1,000 square miles, and almost the entire western sea-board is a dense bush of most valuable timber.

The area of land fitted for agricultural pursuits is computed at 9,000,000 acres, and is distributed in every direction. From the northern boundary (the Waitaki River), south to Dunedin, a distance of about 80 miles, and from the coast inland, an average breadth of 40 miles, the land consists of extensive plains and downs, with here and there a few hill ranges, some of the peaks of which rise to 4,000ft.; but generally the spurs and ridges are well rounded and of easy slope. Further in the interior are the

Upper Taieri, thirty miles long by fifteen broad ; Upper Waitaki, twenty by fifteen ; Upper Clutha, forty by ten ; Manuherika, forty by eight ; Ida, thirty by six—all magnificent plains, besides other valleys of smaller extent, but of great fertility. South from Dunedin to the Clutha River, and thence to the Mataura, after crossing Saddle Hill, which is cultivated to its summit, the long reach of the Taieri, Tokomairiro, Clutha, and Mataura plains extend for about 120 miles, with a breadth varying from ten to forty miles, the hills on either side, not of great height, noted for their long rounded or flat-topped spurs and rich sloping gullies. From the Mataura south to the ocean and west to the Waiau River, a breadth of sixty miles, and of similar length, the country is almost a dead level, occasionally interrupted by hills of moderate elevation. The interior, in which the gold fields are principally situate, is much more mountainous and broken, but possesses fine straths and glens, admirably adapted for the labours of the husbandman.

The peculiarly healthy character of the climate is attested by the fact of so many strong, active children seen in all directions, their stout limbs and ruddy countenances being a subject of general remark by strangers visiting the Province.

Originally, the Province was divided into two counties of almost equal area, the 169th degree of east longitude being the boundary : they were named Bruce and Wallace respectively. It is now parcelled out for different purposes, either political, social, or industrial. The political divisions are, first, for the election of Representatives in the General Assembly, or Colonial Parliament, numbering eighteen, and returning nineteen members. The next is for the election of members of the Provincial Council, numbering thirty-four districts, with forty-six members. The social divisions are the educational districts (elsewhere alluded to) Town Council, and Road Board districts, of which there are forty-six. The powers of the road trustees are similar to those of Town Councils. These Boards have effected a great amount of good in their respective districts, and are considered one of the best institutions of Otago. The industrial districts are, first, agricultural, known as hundreds, numbering thirty-six, and containing in the aggregate over 2,000,000 acres. Keeping pace with the

demand for land for settlement, new hundreds are proclaimed, and these are taken from the second industrial division, namely, pastoral land or runs. The occupier of land on lease for grazing purposes must fall back before the settler, who has the prior and superior claim, and which cannot be overlooked. Gold digging is the next, but not the least important industrial division, to be noticed. There are now ten gold fields, embracing an area of 10,000 square miles, not by any means all taken up for digging pursuits, but over which the gold-seeker is at liberty to prospect, and to "spot" any claim he may fancy a payable one. Within the gold fields, what is termed agricultural leases can be obtained; which means that a piece of land known not to be auriferous can be selected, fenced, improved, and settled on, at a yearly rent of 2s. 6d. an acre, and at the end of the third year it can be purchased at 20s. an acre.

The Towns of the Province next claim notice. There are about seventy recorded on the map, and of these over forty contain a number of inhabitants. Sixteen of them have become of so much importance as to possess a Mayor and Council for the management of their affairs, and eleven of these 'incorporated towns can boast of having newspapers published in them. The sites for all the towns have been selected in localities where special industries were likely to be established, or at points of the main roads considered suitable. A short description will be given of the principal ones.

Dunedin, being the largest and most important city, not only in the Province, but in the Colony, first demands attention. It stretches along the head of the bay, and has a north-east aspect. A large number of the dwelling-houses are built on the hills embraced within the boundaries, and the fine foliage trees with which they are in general surrounded, give a highly picturesque appearance to the scene. Decidedly, the best view is obtained in approaching by water. As the prospect is opened up, a pleasing impression is made on the visitor; and, on nearing the jetty, the numerous chimney stalks, and the sound of many hammers, give the idea of busy industry. The entrance by rail from Port Chalmers is certainly faulty, as the train passes amongst a lot of "shanties" anything but attractive. These are, however, rapidly

being cleared away, and the sludge-holes filled up. The southern railway has not the same objection. The fine stretch of the harbor is first opened up, then passing through the clean, compact suburb of Kensington, the South Recreation Ground (where cricket matches and other healthful games are carried on), is skirted, and the train at once enters the busy line of the south end iron and wood factories, wool and grain stores, wholesale warehouses, and shipping jetties. Roads from all parts of the Province converge on Dunedin as the capital: the main north road by the North-east Valley; the main south road by Caversham; the roads to the interior by Stuart-street, Maclaggan-street, Pine Hill; and to Otago Heads by the Peninsula. By all these routes very fine views of different parts of the city are obtained. The area is 865 acres. There are ninety streets, each 66ft. wide, the greater number being metalled, having curbed and asphalted pavements, and well lighted with gas. The length of Princes-street and George-street, the one being a continuation of the other, is two and a-half miles, or, if the extension of the city through the suburbs of Kensington, Forbury, and St. Kilda is included, there is a straight line of street four miles in length, and almost level. The longest from east to west is High-street, about one mile. In the centre of the city is the Octagon, and around the landward sides a belt of 560 acres is set apart for the recreation of the inhabitants. The banking establishments and retail houses are mostly in Princes-street and at the south end of George-street. Some of the shops would do credit to Princes-street, Edinburgh, after which city Dunedin and its streets are named. Drapers, grocers, confectioners, bakers, ironmongers, jewellers, cabinet-makers display the newest patterns and most elegant designs, the best description and variety of articles of daily consumpt, the most complete furnishings and attractive ornaments that can be obtained anywhere, either at a very little advance, or, for the necessities of life, at lower prices than they can be obtained in Britain. The wholesale houses are mostly situate in some of the quieter streets, but are gradually being attracted closer to the terminus of the railway. The timber and ironworks are distributed to the north and south of the Octagon. A considerable proportion of the industries of the Province have

their principal seat in Dunedin. The public buildings are handsome and numerous: amongst others may be mentioned the University, High School, Custom House, Post Office and Provincial Government Buildings, Hospital, Lunatic Asylum, Benevolent Asylum, Masonic Hall, Caledonian Grand Stand, churches, particularly the First Church (pronounced the finest ecclesiastical edifice south of the equator); the banks, warehouses, and free and bonded stores; and, as private buildings, the residences of the principal citizens. A large addition is being made to the number of such buildings, and, as the material used in building is stone, brick, or concrete (wooden structures being now discarded), they are of a substantial character. The places of resort for information, recreation, or amusement, are the Athenæum (with its reading-room and extensive library), the Museum, Botanical Gardens and Acclimatization Grounds, the Princess and Queen's theatres, music and concert halls, recreation grounds north and south, racecourse, and public baths. The Corporation affairs are managed by a Mayor and Councillors, whose attention is chiefly occupied at present in promoting measures for the sanitary improvement of the city, and in arranging for a Town Hall, with offices attached, intended to be the finest structure in the city, and to cost £30,000. The police arrangements are part of the system in force throughout the Province, being under the charge of the Provincial Government, by whom the expenses are defrayed. By private companies a good supply of excellent water and gas was laid through all the streets and into most of the houses. Recently the Water Works have been purchased by the Corporation, and are shortly to be considerably extended, and terms are proposed for the purchase of the Gas Works, or the erection of new ones. A Harbor Board for the Port of Otago has recently been formed, and is now actively engaged in extending the piers, reclaiming land for warehouse and traffic purposes, and dredging the channel so as to permit the larger coasting steamers to come up to Dunedin. It is proposed to carry out the work of dredging so as to permit the largest vessel that can enter the harbor to come up to town to load and discharge. Wet docks, comprising about thirty acres, are also to be undertaken forthwith. In addition to the present steam dredges at work, a con-

tract has been entered into with a Dunedin firm to build a powerful new dredge to lift 500 tons per hour, working to a depth of 30 feet, and raising the stuff to a height of 25 feet. The contract price is £20,000. The Board has been endowed with valuable lands, which will soon realize a handsome revenue, and thus make dock and other charges as light as possible on the shipping. Two morning papers and one evening paper are published daily, besides five weekly and seven monthly periodicals. The Chamber of Commerce, Association of Underwriters, Law Society, and others of a similar description, are important institutions. Edina has been distinguished by the name of "Modern Athens;" Dunedin, with its salubrious climate, its attractive scenery, its elegant buildings, its enterprising citizens, its noble institutions, and its comprehensive provision for a liberal and classical education, bids fair to claim the title of the "Athens of the South." The population at the census, February 1871, was 14,857; at the census, 1st March, 1874, the number was over 18,500, showing an increase of about 3,700 in the three years. If the suburbs are included, the number will amount to 26,000.

Port Chalmers is the principal seaport town of the Province. It is built on a peninsula jutting into the harbor, half-way between the Heads and Dunedin, and at it a great proportion of the commerce is conducted. It claims to be the oldest town in the settlement. At the railway pier and in the stream, there are always large vessels loading for or discharging from different parts of the world. The large addition which is being made to the pier will give increased facilities for trade; and the patent slip, floating dock, and stone graving dock (the only one in the Colony—measuring 328ft. long by 50ft. wide, having 22ft. of water on the sill), make it an attraction for ships requiring cleaning and repairs. The time ball by which chronometers are adjusted drops daily at noon, and is erected, along with the signal station, on the hill on the west side of the town. The building of wooden vessels, together with ships' smithwork, are the staple industries of the town; and the vicinity is famous for a hard bluestone, much used for house building. A start has also been made in sawing a flag-stone, suitable for footpaths and courtyards. Fish curing is carried on here more extensively than in any other

part of the Province. There are several substantially-built churches, a grammar-school, banks, stores, and hotels. Gas has already been introduced, and the Town Council are arranging for a water supply. The population, including sailors on board the shipping, in March, 1874, was 2,887.

Oamaru, in the extreme north, is decidedly the maritime town of Otago. It is situated on a terrace overlooking the Southern Ocean. The vast expanse of water, and the healthy and refreshing atmosphere, render the locality an invigorating one. The bay or roadstead offers inducements for sea bathing which will not be overlooked, and in a short time bathing machines, with all their appliances, will be profitably engaged here. It is the shipping port of the largest pastoral and agricultural, and perhaps mineral, districts in the Province. The quantity of wool, wheat, oats, barley, and grass seed produced in the district around is very great; and the quality may be judged, when it is stated that flour with the Oamaru brand commands the highest price in the market. The building stone is unrivalled, and can be got in any quantity. Limestone, cement, pipeclay, and coal exist in abundance; and the substantial breakwater which is being rapidly built will greatly facilitate shipment, and offer shelter in any weather to coasting vessels. In building the breakwater, concrete blocks, weighing over thirty tons, are used: these are made on the shore, lifted, carried, and placed in position by a steam crane made in Dunedin, only two or three men being required in the operation. The town has an imposing appearance from the sea. The streets are wide and regular; and several fine buildings, substantially constructed and profusely ornamented with stone from the vicinity, confirm the impression when one has landed. As regards population, it is the second town of the Province, the number in 1874 being 2,829.

Palmerston is situated at the junction of the Dunstan road with the main road, and is rapidly rising into importance. Hampden, Moeraki, and Waikouaiti are coastal towns, with fine country around them.

Southward from Dunedin, the first important town is Milton, near which the junction of the road and railway to the Tuapeka goldfields is made. Being in the centre of one of the oldest

settled agricultural districts, and having energetic and persevering residents, it has become the most flourishing inland agricultural town in the Province. Agricultural implements, coach building, lime burning, pottery works, brick and tile making, are the main industries. The Milton potteries deserve more than a passing notice, not only from their having been the first started in the Province, and carried on with great spirit, but also from the superior character and fineness of the different wares produced. Glazed tiles are principally made in Milton; and the Corporation have effected great improvements in forming the streets and attending to sanitary matters. Population, 1,161.

Balclutha is a stirring township on the banks of the Clutha River, and is making strong efforts to overtake some of its older rivals. Population, 430. There is a very fine bridge, of wood, across the Clutha River at this point.

Invercargill is the principal town of the late Province of Southland, and is well placed near the head of the New River estuary. Some of the main streets are two chains in width, and all of them are laid off at right angles. Considerable advance is being made in the material and architecture of the buildings, and the merchants are possessed of great ability and penetration. The first railway in Otago was constructed to connect this town with its shipping port at Bluff Harbor, a length of twenty miles. The line was constructed under the Southland Provincial Government. A continuation of the railway for an additional twenty miles connects it with Winton, a splendid district of country, and branch lines are being pushed forward in other directions. Large quantities of wool and grain are produced, and are shipped direct from the Bluff to London and Melbourne. The extensive forests around the town give an immense trade in shipping timber to less favored localities. Nearly twelve million feet are sawn annually. Another feature of the trade is the export of preserved meats from the works at Woodlands. Two newspapers are published in the town. In 1871, the population was 1,952; in 1874, 2,484—
increase, 532.

Riverton is a beautifully-situated town at the mouth of Jacob's River. In addition to the local trade and the export of grain, seal fishing occupies a considerable deal of attention, and the

opening up of the Orepuki gold fields, and the immense timber forests adjacent, will give the town a considerable impetus.

The towns in the interior of the Province are, for the most part, in the centre of mining districts. Lawrence, on the Tuapeka gold field, was the first created. It is the seat of a considerable amount of industry, and its residents are alive to every opportunity of promoting its prosperity. In the Tuapeka district, the gold mining is principally confined to what is called alluvial workings. Immense sums have been expended by the miners in bringing in water from distant streams, some of the races being twenty to forty miles in length, winding round hill sides (which are often tunnelled), or carried across gullies by fluming or pipes. By means of the water, the face of the working is washed down, and all the soil carried away, leaving the stones behind, which must be removed, and the gold, which, being the heaviest metal, and in very small particles, is gathered with the refuse dirt at the bottom, and carefully separated by a process of washing. An idea of the quantity of water needed may be formed when it is stated that the height of the face to be washed down at the celebrated Blue Spur is 110ft. by a width of 600 yards. To assist the work of the water, shafts are driven into the face, chambers formed, and large quantities of powder used for a single explosion, bringing down many thousand yards of stuff, which is all washed away. Many men are employed in mining here, whose supplies and material are furnished by the merchants of Lawrence. The town is well built, and, like all the Government towns, regularly laid off, no street being less than a chain wide. There are a grammar school, several churches, banks, Athenæum, mills, breweries, hotels, and every other requisite.

Proceeding further into the interior from Lawrence, up the valley of the Clutha to the Dunstan district, the next towns of importance are Roxburgh, at Teviot; Alexandria, at the junction of the Manuherikia River, a distance of sixty-eight miles; Clyde, on the banks of the Clutha, seven miles further on; and Cromwell, at the junction of the Kawarau, thirteen miles further. At the latter town, the Clutha is spanned by a suspension bridge, 350ft. long, 15ft. wide, and capable of sustaining a heavy traffic. The mining in these districts is of different descriptions. When

the great river is low, its banks are stripped and the material carried to a higher level, where it is subsequently washed, the refuse carried back into the river, and then lost to sight. Often the workmen unfortunately find that, without any warning, a month's hard work is in an hour or two lost, without the possibility of saving, by a sudden rise of the river sweeping all their stuff away. Another mode of gold finding is dredging the bottom of the river by machinery, bringing the precious metal along with the silt to the surface, where it is saved. A novel dredging machine has lately been built for this purpose, being a strong cigar-shaped tube, of iron, with an opening in the floor, in which four or six men can be placed. It is to be sunk to the bottom, and the inmates will collect the stuff and work at it in their prison-house, air being forced down to them from above to enable them to exist. Quartz mining is still another method. In this case, the gold exists in the solid rock, which has to be blasted, sent to the surface, and there crushed to powder by powerful stamping machines driven by steam or water power. The veins of quartz run into the mountain side or dip downwards: in either instance, hundreds of feet have often to be gone over in what is called "bringing the stone to grass,"—that is, to daylight. All these workings require skill and carefulness in carrying them on. Although the digger at times makes lucky finds, it is no more than he deserves for the energy and industry he has to exercise.

Proceeding onwards from Cromwell, and crossing the streams Roaring Meg and Gentle Annie, Arrowtown is reached after twenty-six miles, and Queenstown after forty. The latter is prettily situated on the shore of Lake Wakatipu. As in all the other towns, the residents here are doing their utmost to make their town attractive, each one trying to excel. The great distance from the early agricultural producing districts making carriage very expensive, caused the settlers here to try what they could do in raising grain. When gold miners first went into the Lake district, it was alleged that not even a potatoe could be grown there; but, in fact, the district not only now produces much fine wheat, so that a very large flour mill is kept continually

employed, but various fruits are cultivated, and they ripen earlier and better than in districts around Dunedin.

The other gold fields towns, Hamilton and Naseby, are on the road from Dunstan to Palmerston. Each is a municipality, and vies with its neighbour in progress, both relying on Gold for their prosperity.

III.

LAND, CLIMATE, PRODUCTS.

Otago is estimated to contain over 9,000,000 acres of land fit for agricultural purposes, and in addition, about 1,500,000 acres under forest, which, when cleared, will, to a large extent, be of especial value. The general character of the soil is of a fair average, while in several districts—north, middle, and south—it is very rich, strong, and deep, tempting the farmer to grow a succession of wheat crops without alternating, or supplying the waste by manuring. This practice is not now followed to such an extent as formerly. There is, of course, a large amount of steep and broken country, but the great improvements that are being made in agricultural implements render the tillage of such land comparatively easy. Land which a few years ago was considered unfit to work, or unprofitable if wrought, is now readily taken up and proved to be light to plough, and to yield a good return.

Loams, clays, gravel, and peat, all resting on favorable subsoils, are similarly diversified as in Britain, but their virgin character and the influence of the temperature render them much superior in productiveness and less costly to work. Extensive plains, downs, straths, glens, and gently-sloping hill-sides, none of them requiring much outlay for drainage, and all of splendid soil, fitted to produce any crops suited for a temperate climate, are spread over the province, and only await the energy of the husbandman, to whom they will yield a generous return.

The best proof of the fertility of the soil is afforded by practical

tests. The produce, as ascertained by careful returns, for crop 1872-73, from the 3,705 holdings or farms in the Province, gives as the average yield per acre—Wheat, $29\frac{1}{2}$; oats, $30\frac{1}{2}$; barley, 27 bushels; potatoes, $5\frac{1}{2}$ tons.

For Crop 1874-75, the return is as follows:—

LAND.									
No. of Holdings.	Acres broken up not under crop.	In Wheat.		In Oats.		In Barley.		In Potatoes.	
		Acres.	Bushels	Acres.	Bushels	Acres.	Bushels	Acres.	Tons.
3,809	42,965	28,115	980,128	80,787	3 018 148	5,054	168,486	3,341	18,419
Average per acre. Average 1873-74.			34 $\frac{1}{2}$		37 $\frac{1}{2}$		33 $\frac{1}{2}$		5 $\frac{1}{2}$
			29 $\frac{1}{2}$		33 $\frac{1}{2}$		29 $\frac{1}{2}$		4 $\frac{1}{2}$

Showing a large increase in the returns of all crops.

Authoritative returns for other crops are not obtainable, but are known to be equally satisfactory.

The regulations under which public, or, as they are called, "waste" lands are sold are various. The original and still the leading method is the hundred system—which means a large piece of agricultural country selected within natural and easily-defined boundaries, and surveyed into sections of from 50 up to 200 acres. On the survey being completed, the land is declared open for application on a day fixed by advertisement, and at the uniform price of £1 an acre. In making the application, a deposit of 10 per cent., or 2s, an acre is paid; and if one applicant only puts in a claim for any number of sections, he is forthwith declared the purchaser, pays the balance of purchase money within ten days, and gets a certificate of purchase, on which the Crown Grant is issued. If more than one person applies for the same land on the same day, the sections so applied for are advertised for sale by auction, and the highest bidder becomes the purchaser. Only those who purchase land within a hundred have the privilege of running stock on the unsold portions; and a license to depasture is issued according to a fixed scale, the cost being yearly 3s. 6d. a head for great cattle, and 7d. a head for

sheep. This assessment, after paying cost of collection, is applied to form and make roads within the hundred. The holder of land has the privilege of free grazing for a certain number of stock. After the expiry of seven years from the date of the proclamation of the hundred, any land remaining within it unsold may be put up to auction at 10s. an acre, and knocked down to the best bidder. There are no conditions attached to this system of sale, either as to the extent of land one man can purchase, or as to residence or cultivation.

Another method of selling Crown lands, and one highly favorable to a man of small means who wishes to settle on and work the ground, is the deferred payment system. Blocks of land, not exceeding 5,000 acres in one block, or more than 30,000 acres in any one year, are selected, surveyed, and declared open for application. A lease or license to occupy not more than 200 acres, at a yearly rent of 2s. 6d. an acre, payable half-yearly in advance, is issued, and the holder of the lease is bound not to sub-let during its currency. He must within three years enclose the land with a substantial fence, and cultivate one-tenth part of it. Half the cost of fencing can be recovered from the adjoining occupier. On payment of the tenth year's rent, the land becomes the freehold property of the occupier. This mode of selling on deferred payment is taken much advantage of, and will tend speedily to settle the country with a large population. No sooner is a block of land declared open for application than the land offices are rushed with applicants greatly exceeding the number of sections, and the decision is made by ballot.

An additional mode is, free grants to immigrants, whereby every man paying his own passage to New Zealand is entitled to £20 worth of land for himself, and, if he has a family, to a like portion for each adult member. Those who may be counted members of the family, and for whom the full amount of land can be claimed, are wife, child, grandchild, nephew, or neice, over fourteen years of age, and if under fourteen years, land to the value of £10 can be claimed.

The prevailing system of land sales as described, regulates the area of land in the market at one time for sale. Sometimes the demand is great, and sections are eagerly and rapidly bought up,

thus causing for a short period a scarcity ; but the delay is not such as to cause much inconvenience. Several new hundreds are about to be proclaimed, and so soon as the classification of the land in the Southland district is completed, which will be very soon, a large extent of first-class agricultural country will be open for sale. The blocks set aside on the deferred payment principle comprise land of very superior quality, and it is expected that the area and number of such blocks will be greatly increased.

Immigrants claiming under the free grant system have the whole unsold country open to them for selection : and when it is stated that country as good for settlement as any already taken up can be obtained, the inducement is very great, especially when it is considered that the facilities which the improved means of transit afford, give a value to the land which it did not formerly possess.

For pastoral purposes, very little new country is available ; the expectation is, however, that when the leases at present held of very large runs expire, those runs will be subdivided, so that a greater number can engage in this pursuit, and make the Province show a larger return than it has yet done from this source. By the outlay of a little capital and labor, the carrying capacity for stock may be increased tenfold.

The original design of the settlement was to provide freeholds for all who were ready and willing to occupy and cultivate them. To a very large extent this plan has been carried out ; still, it was impossible entirely to prevent speculation by those colonially called " Land Jobbers." Whether the land is in the hands of the Crown or of private parties, no legislation can prevent this trade. But holders of large estates, when they find a good opportunity, throw their properties into the market for sale, and if the prices offered show a good profit, a bargain is generally struck. To perpetuate the old system of large landed proprietors is impossible here ; family or hereditary inducements do not exist. There are no laws of entail, primogeniture, or hypothec, to compel the land to stick to certain favored individuals, or to clog our progress, and the desire is to make land as easy transferable as any other property. The habits and customs of the people are against

an aristocracy, and the extent of land for sale or lease by the Crown militates against its creation. Undoubtedly, there are a few large holders of ground in freehold, and many anxious to acquire broad acres, not for *bona fide* settlement, but as speculation. But the administration of the Land Act in its spirit and intent, as it is now being administered, tends to put a stop to any wholesale alienation. The runholders or squatters, as they are called, under the influence of the high prices which have been ruling for wool and stock for the past few years, are very desirous of buying up the country which they hold, and several of them at the present time are trying hard to prevent the sale of their sheep country for agricultural settlement by calling in the aid of the Supreme Court, a course of conduct strongly deprecated, and which it is hoped will be unsuccessful. Several large properties, divided by their owners into farms from 200 to 300 acres, are at present in the market for sale. One of these specially deserves notice, viz., 8,000 acres in the Winton district. Higher class land could not be obtained anywhere. For strength, depth, and richness, it cannot be surpassed. The Carse of Gowrie, the Lothians, or the finest agricultural districts of England or Ireland do not excel it, and the climatic influences are as favorable as in the South of England. An inducement is held out to buyers by spreading the purchase money over three years, at a reasonable rate of interest. Good practical farmers in Britain, &c., who even now, with the high prices ruling for grain, are struggling hard to make both ends meet, would, on such soil, with such advantages and so little cost for manures, soon become independent. In fact, the whole cost of purchase will not amount to much more than one or two years' rent at home.

The holders of small freehold properties, say from 100 to 300 acres, are not, except in a few cases, disposed to let their farms. Farming is, and has been for some time, a profitable occupation—good prices and a ready market; and this accounts, to some extent, for the small number of farms in the market to let. Occasionally such instances occur; these, however, must be held as the exception rather than the rule; and when they do occur, the amount of yearly rent demanded per acre is equal to the price at which the land was originally bought. It is a question for the

new arrival to consider, whether he would not do better to secure a freehold at the upset price, although he would be longer in bringing produce to the market, than to pay a large rent for land in a condition ready to produce or already producing. In the first case, he has rougher work to undertake and more hardships to endure; but he has the satisfaction of being his own "laird," and of having no rent to pay. He has fresh, unused soil on which to commence work, and can arrange his farm and steading to his own mind. The objection that the locality in which he can select land is at a greater distance from the market, is overcome by the fact that the railways now being constructed will make land situated at one hundred miles distance more convenient of access than it was at ten miles distance a few years ago, and the cost of carriage will also be less.

Besides the occasional "small farm to let," it is proposed by one or two companies—holders of large tracts of country which have been fenced, ploughed, and cropped, or laid down in grass—to cut them into ordinarily-sized farms, and to offer them on reasonable terms to approved tenants. To a considerable extent this will provide a supply to meet the demand which may arise. The rent for agricultural land runs from 10s. to £3 an acre; in the neighbourhood of town as much as £10 an acre is obtained, but this is for market-gardening purposes.

The climate may well be called a healthful and bracing one—neither subject to extreme heat nor intense cold. That it is a changeable one there can be no doubt, as oftentimes during the course of a single day alterations of a trying nature take place, rendering it not an attractive country for delicate lungs. Over the whole area, it may be called equable, little variation being observed either in the thermometer or rainfall. Some allowance must, of course, be made for the higher districts. The temperature, in the shade, averages from 72deg. as the highest, to 33deg. as the lowest. Along the coast line hard frosts rarely occur, giving little opportunity to the skater or curler. The lovers of the latter have established a club in Dunedin, formed a pond, and anticipate some day or other to have a roaring game. Up-country, opportunities for skating are more frequently obtained. The prevailing winds are south-west and north-east, and from both of

these airts it does sometimes blow. Fitful gusts are also common. The wettest months in the year are July and August; during the other months a fair outpouring takes place, pretty well distributed, so that no severe parching occurs. The rainfall during the year is about thirty-two inches, and it has been remarked that the largest portion falls between sunset and sunrise. Earthquakes have occasionally been felt, but so slight as not to cause any apprehension of danger.

As possessed by the original inhabitants, this country was singularly destitute of food-producing vegetable or animal. The condition of the early Aborigines may be imagined when it is stated that they occupied a pathless, wild, broken country, having a genial climate and a generous soil, but they cultivated neither grain, root crops, or fruit, their only vegetable diet being fern roots and berries; they had no animal of any sort, save perhaps a rat, to slaughter for food or clothing; few birds of any size, except the moa, kiwi, weka, and kakapo; the sea the only source from whence nourishment could be obtained: it is hardly to be wondered if necessity made them anthropophagous in their habits. The advent of Captain Cook, with his pigs and seeds, and the whalers and squatters with other animals, must have been indeed a blessing.

The Moa was a bird of immense size, as will be seen from the drawing, but it is now totally extinct. The bones have been found in all directions, from the shores of Dunedin harbor to the fastnesses of the interior. Its flesh was reported by a Government interpreter to have been seen by him at Molyneux harbor in 1823, and that he had seen the feathers of the bird decorating the hair of the chiefs.

The vegetable products which are native to the Province, and are of any commercial value, are timber, flax, and esparto grass. Many of the trees produce most valuable timber, which is used in house and ship building, cabinet, wagon, and coach making, and various other purposes, where strength, endurance, polish, and ease in working are required. The timbers most in demand are totara, black and white pine (*Podocarpus totara*, *ferruginea* and *dacrydioides*), red pine (*Dacridium cupressinum*), goi (*Sophora tetraptera*), bokaka (*Eleocarpus dentatus*), birch of the settlers (*Fagus*), rata, or ironwood (*Metrosideros lucida*), and a number

of others. The foliage of the native forests contributes immensely to the beauty of the landscape. The leaves are of every variety of form and in every tint of color, beautifully interspersed, and both trees and shrubs being almost all evergreen in their habit, add a freshness and warmth of appearance at all times attractive and pleasing. Flowering shrubs or plants are not numerous, but the few that do exist are really beautiful. Particularly noticeable are the rata, with its rich scarlet trusses, the hohere or ribbon-wood in its full bloom of single white delicate flowers, the convolvulus, climbing to the tops of the tallest trees, coyly enhancing its loneliness amongst the graceful drapery of the rimu or the toé toé (*Arundo conspicuo*), waving its tall graceful feathery plumes high above the less pretentious grasses of the meads.

The *Phormium Tenax* (native flax) is a most valuable plant, growing abundantly, and easy of cultivation. The strength of its fibre is very great, having a beautiful, soft, silky appearance, and which could be made up into any description of fabric. A more lengthened experience with, and more careful manipulation of this plant in the earlier stages of handling will yet prove it to be a source of great revenue, and make it one of the staple interests of the Province. The more careful experiments that are now being made as to its culture and preparation in older countries, where labor is much cheaper and more plentiful, will soon bring out its merits.

The esparto grows plentiful in the Mataura district, and its value in the manufacture of paper has already been tested.

Having cursorily described the country when it was in the sole possession of its dusky inhabitants, as well as the products which it yielded them, and from which description it would appear to have been almost exempted from the operation of the fiat that went forth along with the inmates of the old Ark—"all flesh, of fowl and of cattle, and of every creeping thing, to breed in the earth"—for even creeping things hardly existed; a rapid glance at the improvements which have been effected by its present possessors will come in suitably. From being a trackless wild, it is now being subdued by the arts and industries of civilization. As an essential and primary step, roads have been

made and metalled, and the rivers spanned by substantial bridges over the length and breadth of the Province. Railways are rapidly being constructed, and in a year or two will bring the extremes into rapid and easy communication; steamers are plying along the coast, on the rivers, to the neighboring Provinces, Colonies, and even to Britain and America; sites for towns and villages have been spotted in all directions, and are being built on and occupied by a rapidly increasing population; agricultural districts are vying with each other in their efforts to break up the virgin soils and till them so as to produce abundance for man and beast; and works of reclamation and improvement, both material and sanitary, are constantly to be met with.

In addition to the cereals formerly alluded to, every other leguminous herbage, forage, and root plant suitable for the climate has been introduced and successfully cultivated, producing splendid crops. All ex-tropical fruits are in abundance—apples, pears, plums, grapes, peaches, apricots, filberts, chestnuts, walnuts, together with small fruit of every variety. Artificial grasses are superseding the natural pastures, and the whole appearance of the country is being changed.

Forest trees are receiving a considerable share of attention, and the strangers will soon supplant the natives, which are slow of growth and shy of treatment. Hitherto, the blue gum of Tasmania (*Eucalyptus globosa*) has been most largely planted, and right worthy is it of a foremost position: a free-grower, extraordinarily rapid, to an immense size, quite at home in any soil or exposure, handsome in shape and of beautiful foliage, valuable as timber, and suited for a great variety of uses, and having the further recommendation of possessing highly-prized medicinal properties both in its bark and leaf, and acting as an air-purifying and health dispensing plant, it is well worthy of extensive cultivation, and will quickly and amply repay the expense and labor of the planter. Other members of the *Eucalyptus* family, together with several species of acacias or wattles, have been successfully introduced, and are deserving of cultivation for their valuable properties, especially their bark. Although popularly known as pines, none of the native trees are cone-bearers, and do not strictly belong to that order. True pines have, however, been

introduced, and take kindly with the soil and climate. The larch spruces and firs of Norway, Austria, Scotland, Canada, and California, together with cedars, cupressus, auracarias, and other less hardy but highly ornamental, thrive wonderfully, while the hard woods are represented equally plentifully by oaks, elms, ash, planes, beech, and others of a similar value. Arrangements are being made by private parties to form plantations, and State forests are provided for by Act of Parliament. Loudon says: "Trees are not only in appearance the most striking and grand objects of the vegetable creation, but in reality they contribute most to human comfort and improvement; without them, there could be neither the houses and furniture of civilized life, nor the machines of commerce and refinement. Man may live and be clothed in a savage, and even in a pastoral state, by herbaceous productions alone, but he cannot advance further; he cannot till the ground or build houses or ships, he cannot become an agriculturist or a merchant without the use of trees." Recognising its vast importance, the noble science of forestry is to be encouraged by free grants of suitable land, and other inducements besides, being promoted on a large scale as a national undertaking.

Looking for a little at the animals which have been introduced and with which the Province is stocked, sheep rank first in importance. A comparative table of their number, increase, and value of wool, will be found in the Appendix. In no branch of industry has the effort to excel been shown to greater advantage than the flock owners. At large expenditure of money—which has been handsomely repaid—they have introduced from all the famed quarters of the world, the breed of sheep most approved for heaviest fleeces of long-stapled silky wool. Lincoln, Leicester, Merino, Romney Marsh, Cheviot, Southdown, Cotswold, and other noted districts, have all been laid under contribution to bring this enterprise into fame and make it profitable; in both respects the results have been highly satisfactory. In the importation of cattle, an equally honorable exhibition has been displayed. At great cost, prize animals of Short-horn, Ayrshire and other valuable breeds have been brought into the country, so that at every farm-house and station whole "mobs" may be seen—beasts of which any man might be proud. In horses, Otago far sur-

passes any other part of the Colony. Finer animals can no where be met with. Stud sires and dams have been brought from Britain, Victoria, and Tasmania, and their progeny would be a credit to any country. Whilst the Clydesdale is the favorite with the agriculturists and teamsters, other sorts have not been neglected, so that thoroughbreds, roadsters, and hacks, are well up to the mark. The current prices of stock will be found elsewhere.

Domestic animals having been fairly established, the love of sport has induced the introduction of those of a wild nature. Rabbits have become as great a nuisance as rats. Hares are located in a few districts, and will ere long be common enough. Deer may be seen in a few localities, and are steadily increasing, so that "stalking" may be a sport not far removed as regards time. Licences are now issued to shoot cock pheasants, and coveys of partridges and other game are frequently to be seen. Trout fishing may be enjoyed in a large number of streams, where in former times, no other fish than eels had possession. Large sums have been expended in efforts to introduce salmon, but up to this time, from various causes, success has not attended them. Other experiments are again to be made: it is to be hoped with more favorable results. The coaststeem with a large variety of fish of first-rate quality; the herring and salmon are wanted to complete the collection.

IV.

INDUSTRIES AND RESOURCES.

The fish, great and small, which abound in the ocean around the coasts of the Province have hitherto contributed very slightly to its prosperity in comparison with what they might have done. Strangers have been profitably pursuing, in these waters, the trade of whaling, and thus carrying away the profits which should have accrued to Otago. To organize and fit out a thoroughly efficient fleet of whalers would cost a comparatively

small stum, as vessels and crews are at command. The suitability of the port for this trade has from the first been recognized, and in former times was made good use of; but now, when the facilities it offers have been greatly increased, the trade has dwindled down to catching a few whales at the mouths of the harbors by means of whaleboats. It is proved that the whales have become much more numerous of late; and if regulations were enacted and enforced against the indiscriminate slaughter to which they were subjected during past years, they might yet become as plentiful as formerly.

Since the foregoing was written, advantage has been taken of the subsidy offered by the Provincial Government, two whaling ships having been equipped and despatched on this venture, and there is every prospect that success will attend their efforts.

Sealing, also, as a kindred occupation, merits notice. A few boats are at present engaged in this trade, chiefly hailing from the Southern ports; but it is capable of considerable extension, the oil and skins yielding a good profit, and finding a ready market.

Curing small fish might be made a sure source of wealth to a large number of fishermen. Fish are very abundant, and although somewhat different to those which frequent the British and Newfoundland banks, are, when properly cured, of first-rate quality, and there is a market for any quantity in adjacent countries. The method of curing adopted in Newfoundland might be suitable for some of the kinds of fish, the cost of salt being thus saved.

It is a question whether salt could not be produced here by evaporation at a cost less than that of the imported article.

Leaving the waters and turning to the land, the industries which present themselves to the enterprising colonist are numerous.

Glass-works for window-glass, bottles, and crystal are urgently required, and the requisite materials for the manufacture of all descriptions are plentiful and at hand. The Dunedin bottlers alone would require for their present trade from 300 to 400 dozen bottles per day; and with the prospect of a trade embracing other Colonies, India, and China, which is sure to be opened up, this quantity would be enormously increased.

Superior clay for pottery, delfware, and fire-bricks, has been discovered in several localities, and at the present time a company

is being formed to establish this trade at Green Island in connection with the collieries.

In addition to the branches carried on at the foundries, the casting of holloware and fire-grates would be a profitable investment. Doubts are entertained as to whether the iron-sand with which the Province abounds can profitably be turned to account because of the great heat necessary for its smelting, but if the timber which is at present allowed to waste in the forests when not deemed suitable for saw mill purposes, is adapted for conversion into charcoal, then the difficulty will be solved, and sand that now lies valueless could be made of immense value by the introduction of a few charcoal burners. From the character of several of the native timbers, it is believed that as large a proportion and as high a quality of charcoal could be obtained as from the oak itself.

Roofing slate and flags for paving are imported to a large extent. In several districts stone adapted for these purposes can be procured, and these articles will, on the extension of the railways become items of considerable production.

True granite of different colors abounds on the West Coast, and the ease with which it can be procured and shipped indicates that that portion of the Province will become famous for its quarries.

The natural products of the soil, and what it can be made to produce, open abundant prospects of labor to the skilful and industrious.

The large consumption of paper of all sorts which is daily going on, attracts attention to its manufacture as an industry not yet in operation; and the bonus offered by the Government, and the facts that various tree fibres, as well as a grass similar to Esparto, are in abundance, both well adapted for the finer description of paper, and that the refuse from the flax-mills, which is valuable for the coarser sorts, can be had in plenty and at a cheap rate, point to this trade as one that must shortly be established. Preliminary steps have been taken to commence it.

Sugar-making from beet-root has long been pointed to as one specially suited for Otago. The clayey loams of the plains are eminently fitted for producing the root of the quality and size which experience has proved yields most saccharine matter, and

the climate is equally favorable for maturing. Beet sufficient to carry on a large export trade, as well as supply the Colonial demand, could easily be raised, and would prove a source of great profit to the agriculturist.

Another enterprise in which the Province must embark is the growth of flax and hemp. Every element of success exists, and there is only wanted skilful adaptation of labour to bring about a profitable result. It will not do for the farmers to confine their attention to the production of the ordinary grain crops alone, as these change so much in value. The growth of hemp and flax commends itself for immediate adoption. The fibre which each produces is in constant demand both for home and foreign trade, and the prices usually ruling are highly remunerative. Besides the fibre, the seed of the lint yields a high price, and if not exported as seed, it can be pressed so as to produce oil, much used by painters, and the residue sent Home as cake for cattle feeding.

Strong efforts are being made to start a wool-pack and bagging manufactory, to bring the native flax into repute. If, in addition thereto, inducements were offered for the culture of hemp and lint to be manufactured into fabrics, from coarse cordage and sailcloth to hand and table linen, a source of great wealth and industry would be opened up, for which the Province can supply every requisite except the labor, which might be introduced from the north of Ireland, where the flax industries are the staple of the country, and the east of Scotland, where flax and hemp goods are principally manufactured.

Growing rape for oil and feeding cake could also be gone into by the farmer with confidence.

Clover seed is another product well worth attention. White clover particularly grows so luxuriantly and spontaneously as to be almost accounted a weed. Ripening early, and with the simple machinery needed for saving and cleaning, a large quantity of seed could annually be produced for export.

Hops grow very freely and produce an abundant crop, whilst the steadily-increasing demand and the prices ruling are great inducements to holders of land in favorable localities to grow shelter to protect the vine from the gusts of wind which prevail during summer. It will take some years to grow a supply

sufficient for the provincial trade: meanwhile, the introduction of a few hands acquainted with the growing, handling, and drying of this valuable plant would be advisable.

Chicory is another agricultural product which is largely imported, when it might be successfully cultivated.

Dairy farming is another branch of industry needing development. Cheese factories, with good management, would produce a first-class reliable article, not only for the limited local consumption, but for other markets.

The manufacturing interests of Otago are varied, extensive, and extending. As the cultivation of the soil was the first pursuit in which man was engaged, the preparation of its products for his support claims first notice.

There are at full work at the present time nearly thirty grain-mills, driven either by water or steam power, some of them able to produce fifteen tons of fine flour daily. For a considerable portion of the year, several of these mills are at work on the double-shift system, so that the quantity of flour sent to market is large. That the machinery employed is on the most approved principle, and that the management is in practical hands, is certain from the fact that the provincial manufactured article has completely shut the market against foreign competition, and has, in addition, been largely and profitably exported to supply the wants of neighboring Provinces and Colonies. Several of the mills have also appliances and machinery for oatmeal and pot and pearl barley, all of which are produced largely.

Biscuit-makers have established for themselves wide-spread reputation, so that both hand and steam power are in constant work to meet the demand which the quality of the article has created.

To provide the farmer with manure, and thus enable him to produce the largest quantity of grain, and of the best description, several bone mills are in constant work, producing hundreds of tons annually.

But manuring the land with the most approved stimulants will not produce any description of crop to the fullest extent without proper attention is paid to drainage. To meet this necessity, pipe and tile manufactories have been established both in towns and

country districts; and this working of the clay is not confined to the ordinary requirements of the farm for drainage, but extends to brickmaking, which has assumed large proportions, requiring the services of a great number of hands in different capacities. Salt-glazed pipes, for railway and sewage purposes, have also their producers; whilst flower-pots, vases, and other useful and ornamental articles, are produced in endless variety, and Potteries have been started at Milton and Invercargill.

The brewing of the Province is in high repute, and although at present of large dimensions, is not sufficient for the home trade and exportation. Dunedin is the principal centre of this business, seven extensive establishments being in full work, and an additional one in course of erection. The estimate of the aggregate production is over 2,000 hogsheads per month.

Distilling has also an extensive representation, as in the one distillery existing, over 6,000 gallons of proof spirits are produced each month, in addition to a large quantity of malt supplied to brewers.

Coming now to man's second department of labor, viz., the pastoral, the shearing of the sheep having been performed—for which the shearer is this year paid 20s. a hundred head, with rations—scouring the wool and other processes employ a considerable amount of labor. Choice wool being selected, it passes into the newest industry of the Province—its manufacture into cloth and other material. This industry will rank amongst the foremost in importance. It is true, an attempt was made in early days by a worthy weaver from Paisley to produce webs by the hand loom, but that slow process not meeting with success, the Mosgiel Woollen Factory may fairly claim to be first in the field. This establishment occupies a fine healthy site on the Taieri Plain, and around it the cosy cottages of the workers, with their tidy garden plots, are situated. Every appliance which modern invention has produced, to enable the factory to bring to market the best of its kind in every department, is at command; and, as a result, its tweeds, blankets, stockings, and worsteds, have been pronounced so excellent as to require a large addition to the buildings and machinery; to permit of the orders on hand from the Colonies, India, and Great Britain to be executed. The

factory is now in the hands of a registered company; and with the extension of the trade an additional supply of skilled labor will be required. A second factory of a similar kind has also been started in the Kaikorai Valley.

The material, being finished at the mills, is brought into town where several factories keep a large number employed in making it up into wearing apparel and other goods, as many as 400 to 500 hands being recently wanted by one factory alone.

Hat and cap manufacturing has two firms in the city giving it their sole attention, and producing every style, color, or shape which the most fastidious could desire, and at prices which defy importation.

Leaving the wool, and coming to the skin and hide branch, several extensive tanneries are in full and constant work, employing a considerable amount of labor. From the steam mill grinding the bark, through all the different processes necessary to produce leather of every description, the best methods of operation have been adopted, the wants of the local trade supplied, and a large quantity exported.

Men and boys are wanted to enable the different branches of the boot factories to keep pace with the requirements of this rapidly-progressing indispensable trade. There is no use in sending away the leather to be made into boots and shoes, and in that shape sent back again, when boots and shoes can be made as well in the Province. The importance of this industry may be judged from the fact that one firm turns out over 120 pairs a day, and only wants labor to increase this number.

To save any waste of the raw material at the tannery, the manufacture of glue has been established, competent judges pronouncing in its favor, and the manifests of homeward-bound ships showing it as a part of their cargoes.

Having disposed of the wool, skins, hides, and bones of the animals, the utilizing of the carcase forms an important question. It would require at least one hundred times the present population to consume the surplus stock in the Province. It must be either thrown away or turned to profitable use. The latter course has been adopted, and several meat preserving establishments have been started to prepare the beef and mutton to help to feed

the under-fed population of the old country. Tallow is also an important item, in both of these branches. Slaughtermen, butchers, tinsmiths, coopers, carpenters, and other trades are largely employed.

Nor should the first-rate quality of the 'soap and candles made be overlooked. Soap making is a staple manufacture, several works being in active operation in preparing this indispensable article of domestic comfort.

Material for agricultural and pastoral manufactures having been introduced by the settlers, what has been done in regard to native products? Besides preparing the native flax for export to a considerable extent, a very large amount has been manufactured into rope, ranging from 6in. in diameter downwards. From some cause, the flax trade has not been flourishing lately; still there is no need to despond. Probably in a few years the native fibre will be exported in a manufactured state, not in flax and tow, as at present.

The timber trade in its different branches of manufacture is one of the greatest in the Province. Saw-mills exist, containing circular-saws from the largest size to medium, cross-cut with radial bench; all the saws sharpened by patent machine; planing, tongueing, grooving, moulding, tenoning, morticing, shaping, boring, and turning machines, producing flooring, skirting, moulding, architraves, buckets, tubs, broom-handles, and every article necessary for house building and furnishing, can be readily obtained. An idea may be formed of the extent of the trade when it is stated that one house, during the past twelve months, sold glazed windows of a money value of £4,600; and panel doors, £5,150.

From the largest and heaviest stage-coach or wagon to the handsome chariot, light buggy, express, or common cart, the coach-builders of Dunedin are prepared to execute any orders entrusted to them.

Furniture and cabinet makers are also developing their trades to an extent that surprises everyone. Some of the largest and most commodious warehouses in the city are connected with this trade.

Workers in all sorts of metals are busy plying their trade from

day to day. Taking the iron department as first in importance, some firms give their attention principally to rivetting, and from their shops the incessant clatter of the hammer indicates great activity. Iron vessels, boilers, vats, tubes, girders, and works of a similar character, in course of construction, indicate the prosperity of the establishments.

Equal in importance with the previous branch are the machine shops, where will be constantly found in course of construction: land, marine, and hydraulic engines; quartz crushing, flax dressing, and lithograph printing machines; wool, tin, and calendering presses; plate and tin rollers; and preparations are being made to build locomotives. To show what this trade can do, a crane to lift 40 tons weight has been satisfactorily made in Dunedin.

Other houses make standards for wire fencing, castings of various designs and patterns, galvanized piping, spouting, ridging, and a specially patented iron fluming.

Tin, copper, brass, lead, and zinc manufactories give employment to a great number, especially to the boys of the community; and the ease and exactness with which every item can be wrought, twisted, moulded, cast, or hammered, either by machine or hand, has made these trades special features of industry.

The limits of this sketch prevent particular notice being given to every trade, so that what is to follow must be condensed.

Mills for grinding coffee, spices, rice, and such like commodities, are in steady operation, and a large portion of these necessary articles of consumption in the Colony are ground and prepared in Dunedin.

Several factories to supply liqueurs, aerated waters, &c., also afford employment; and at the Vienna Exhibition, a certificate of merit was awarded to an exhibitor from Otago. Wines made from the different fruits grown, are daily gaining favor, and the latest enterprise in this direction is cider, equal to that of Devonshire.

Monumental and ornamental work in stone is a prominent trade, and one house makes varnish and polish to meet any demand. Paper bags, ink, and blacking have their producers.

The Peninsula can boast of a cheese factory on the American

principle, which has been in operation for some time, and is annually improving the quality and increasing the quantity of its products.

Cod-liver oil cannot be overlooked as an industrial pursuit. The Port Chalmers made oil, from its purity, clearness, and other qualities, has drawn forth the approbation of the medical faculty, and the producer is fully occupied in supplying the orders that are sent to him from other places.

The building of wooden vessels must not be omitted. Although the trade is not in a very lively condition, yet it gives signs of improvement. A more grave fault would be the omission of agricultural implement works, in which Otago excels. There is now no necessity to import horse gear, hay rakes, harrows, hoes, yokes, cultivators, grubbers, subsoil, single, double, or treble furrow ploughs, reaping, mowing, or threshing machines, or any other farm requisite, as these are all made in Otago, with the particular recommendation that they are made by men who know the country, and the kind of implement required. Cart, coach, and saddle harness, in all the different styles of manufacture, can be obtained from Dunedin and up-country makers.

There is a large demand for all kinds of labor; of course, in some trades much greater than others. For instance, the supply of female domestics for town and country is quite inadequate to the demand. Farm servants and laborers are also in great demand in all the agricultural districts. Good wages, carefulness, and cheap land, soon enable the farm servant to start farming on his own account. For railway construction, saw-mill purposes, road making, and generally for unskilled labor, the demand is large, and many useful works are at a standstill for want of men suited for such work. Brickmakers and layers, masons, carpenters, turners, blacksmiths, engineers, boiler-makers, wheelwrights, printers, workers in brass, copper, and lead, could, to a considerable number, find employment, the demand for labor not being confined to one locality, but extending over the whole Province.

In addition to the animal and vegetable products already described, Otago is rich in mineral resources. Gold has as yet produced the largest amount of wealth. It is found in almost

every district of the Province, from *Marēwhenua* to *Orepuki*, and from *Awarua* to *Wakawa*, either alluvially or in quartz, giving good ground for the remark "that it would pay to wash all its soil and crush its rocks." The great value and extent of the gold fields can hardly be estimated. At the present time their development depends in a great measure on individual enterprise, so that very large workings are not yet in operation, but awaiting the investment of capital, in combination with labor to open them up. The occupation of gold digging is an exciting one, causing many of its discomforts to be overlooked. Mining is a less precarious trade in *Otago* than in most other places; still it is not the occupation best suited for new arrivals or the generality of immigrants.

Coal comes next in order of value. From the earliest days of the settlement, coal seams have been more or less worked. The distribution of this great source of wealth is very general, and it is in beds of great breadth and thickness. Brown coal, or lignite, is at present most in demand, being more largely distributed and near the centre of consumption. The coals of *Kaitangata* and *Shag Point* are of superior quality, and as better means of conveyance are opened up, and the price consequently reduced, their merits will be more fully recognized. Bituminous shale has been discovered in different places, and inquiries are being made as to its value and extent.

Oamaru stone ranks as of first importance. Easily obtained and plentiful, workable with a carpenter's chisel and saw, capable of being cut and carved to any design, of a light, cheerful color, and becoming harder the longer it is exposed to the atmosphere, it will soon make the district from which it is obtained a scene of constant and increasing labor. Its value and superior quality have already been recognized in the Colony of *Victoria*, and one of the best public buildings in *Melbourne* is now being erected of it. In *Oamaru* and *Dunedin*, it is in very general use. Stone of a similar character, and considered to be in point of durability, superior, is found in different parts of the Province. In the *Oamaru* district, also, the material from which *Portland cement* is made has been discovered, and promises good results.

Lime is abundant, and kilns are at constant work on the Peninsula, and at Waihōia and Kouroo.

Ironstone of a very superior quality has recently been discovered in the district of Riverton on the south-west, and at Catlin's Cove on the south-east, from which great results are expected to be obtained.

Antimony is already an article of export, and is steadily increasing in supply. Specimens of copper ore, plumbago, and cinnabar have been obtained on the Carrick Ranges, Dunstan district, analysis of which shows them to be valuable. Different descriptions of useful clay are also abundant, and will amply repay the labor of practical hands.

The Rock which confers the native name on the Middle Island "Pounamu" green-stone, or jade, and from which the battle axes, as well as ornaments of the Moaries were made, and which is still in much repute for pendants, is found chiefly in the sounds on the West Coast.

Should Otago present no other inducement, her mineral resources alone would be a great attraction; but when combined with her other advantages, no country can offer greater promise of prosperity to the industrious, steady emigrant.

Licenses are granted by the Government for cutting timber either by pit-saws or saw-mills, certain areas being prescribed and conditions attached. The southern railways afford great facilities for bringing the sawn timber to a shipping port; and on the West Coast the numerous sounds or harbors, all having good access and shelter, as well as bold water along their coasts, enable vessels to make fast to the cliff on which the trees are growing, and to load with great ease. For driving power on the low-lying forests, steam engines are most in use, as they can be bought and worked at a cheap rate. For hill forests, water power is abundant, so that, as regards quality of timber, supply, facilities for sawing, and convenience for shipping, every inducement is held out for extended enterprise; and the great and increasing demand, together with the prices, render success certain to those embarking in the trade.

V.

INSTITUTIONS.

The ecclesiastical claim first notice.

From the number of sects which exist, it will be seen that the greatest toleration prevails. According to the last census (and from this source all the figures in this chapter are derived) there are about one hundred different forms of belief professed in the Province. Strictly speaking, no one of these bodies has State aid or endowment; for although the Presbyterians have land reserves which yield a considerable revenue, these reserves were not made by the Government, but were a distinctive feature of the Otago Scheme, when a class settlement was intended. The reserves are vested in trustees, and the rents are spent in building churches and manse, on scholarships, and in payment of the salary of £600 a-year to the Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy in the University. None of the money goes for ministers' stipends.

The Presbyterian Church, being the first planted in the Province, has the largest number of adherents, ministers, and churches. It is not connected with any particular branch of the same persuasion in Britain, but is composed of members from the United Presbyterian, Free, Established, and other Kirks in Scotland, as well as English and Irish Presbyterians. Its work is carried on through a Synod, consisting of four Presbyteries, containing thirty-nine full charges and fifty-five stations. In all the charges and in thirty-seven of the stations, service is held every Sunday, and in the remaining eighteen once a fortnight. Additional ministers are constantly arriving. The means of support is a sustentation fund, to which each of the congregations contributes, and which yields an average of £200 a-year to each minister, which is in general supplemented by the congregation. Each minister has also a manse, and in country districts, a glebe, attached. The total sum collected by this body for last year was £14,560. The number of adherents is 32,189.

Episcopalians rank next in point of numbers, being set down

as 16,809. About four years ago, the Province was erected into a diocese, and ecclesiastical affairs are administered by a Bishop, with at present one Archdeacon and fifteen other clergy licensed to charges. These, together with lay representatives chosen by the several parishes and parochial districts, form the Synod of the diocese. All the fully-constituted parishes have parsonage houses, and the clergy in the country districts have under their care such subordinate places as may be reached from their respective centres. There are also fourteen lay readers in places which cannot as yet receive the regular ministrations of a clergyman. Candidates for preparation for holy orders are now received, and in certain cases students in theology are permitted to present themselves for examination by the Principal of the College, without residence.

In regard to numbers, Roman Catholics take the third place, shewing a total of 7,405. This church is presided over by a Bishop, with ten clergymen, having twenty-one churches and chapels, in which the usual forms of worship are regularly and strictly attended to. There are also eight schools, and one convent, in which religious education is given.

The adherents of the Wesleyan Methodists are 3,075; Baptists, 1,303; Congregational Independents, 1,051; Lutherans, 484. Each of these bodies has handsome and substantial buildings, in which service is regularly held. The majority of them have Sunday Schools, Bible Classes, and Young Men's Christian Association attached to them, the whole of which are carried on with great earnestness and zeal.

The number of Hebrews in the Province is 293. They have a Synagogue in Dunedin. The other sects are numerically small.

The settlers of Otago have from the outset manifested great interest in the advancement of education. The following is a classification of the national institutions, which are maintained wholly or in part from the Provincial revenue or from public endowments:—1. District Common Schools in almost every locality where twenty educable children or upwards can be collected together. 2. District Grammar Schools in the chief centres of population. 3. A Boys' and a Girls' High School in Dunedin. 4. A University in Dunedin. 5. A School of Art in

Dunedin. 6. *Athenaeums, Mechanics' Institute, and public libraries* in nearly all the villages, towns, and inhabited rural districts. To these may be added, 7. An *Industrial School*, near Dunedin, for the maintenance and training of boys and girls whose parents are criminal or dissolute. 8. A *School* in connection with the *Otago Benevolent Institution*, for the board and education of orphans and other destitute children. 9. Two *Free Day Schools* in Dunedin, for neglected poor children.

With the exception of the *University*, the whole of these institutions are to a greater or less extent under the control of the *Otago Education Board*, which is composed of His Honor the *Superintendent*, the *Members of the Provincial Executive*, and the *Speaker of the Provincial Council*. The following is a summary of the duties committed to the Board by the *Education Ordinance*:—To exercise a general superintendence over all the public schools; to define the limits of the educational districts; to promote the establishment of schools wherever needed; to direct the expenditure and due application of all moneys appropriated by the *Provincial Council* for the purposes of education; to manage the education reserves; to fix the qualifications of teachers; and, through its inspectors, to inquire into and report, from time to time, upon the state of education and the condition of the several schools within the Province. The composition of the Board was in former years the subject of much consideration and discussion, and it was at length constituted, as at present, on the principle, that as the expenditure on education is mainly defrayed from the *Provincial revenue*, it is indispensable that so large an amount of public money should be placed at the disposal only of a Board whose members are directly and entirely responsible to the *Provincial Council*.

Subject to the general supervision of the *Education Board*, the schools are placed under the immediate control of *School Committees*, elected annually by the owners and occupiers of land and householders in the respective educational districts. Each Committee must consist of not less than five nor more than nine members, a majority of whom must be parents of families.

There are four classes of district Schools—*Grammar Schools*, *Main Schools*, *Side Schools*, and *Temporarily-subsidized Schools*.

The Grammar Schools, of which there are already five, are situated in the chief centres of population. As a rule, the Grammar School comprises three different departments—an infant and needlework department, under a matron and assistants; an intermediate school, under the second master and assistants; and an upper school, under the headmaster, who, in addition to exercising a general control over the whole establishment, is charged with the duty of giving instruction in the higher branches of education to the more advanced pupils. The Main Schools are established in the more populous districts, where, as a rule, an average attendance of upwards of forty pupils can be secured. When the attendance is sufficiently numerous in any Main School, a schoolmistress, or a teacher of sewing, and one or more pupil-teachers, are employed in addition to the head master. The Side Schools and the Temporarily-subsidized Schools are for the most part placed in more recently-settled localities, where the children are young and few in number. The qualifications of the masters of the Grammar and Main Schools are fixed very high, and they may be described as corresponding to the qualifications usually required of Scottish burgh and parish schoolmasters respectively. No election by a School Committee is valid until the teacher elected has produced a certificate of qualification from Her Majesty's Committee of Privy Council on Education, a recognized Education Board in any British Colony, or the Board's Inspector of Schools, and such other evidence of fitness and good character as may be required by the Board. No one can attain the full position of a Grammar or Main School teacher who cannot furnish satisfactory evidence of good character, respectable scholarship, and experience and success in school teaching. Many of the present teachers have attended Government training schools in Britain or in the Colonies, and a number of them have been students of a University. A less stringent rule is followed with regard to the admission of side and temporarily-subsidized School teachers, when trained or experienced masters cannot be obtained. Good character, youth, and a fair amount of scholarship, together with the probability of proving an efficient instructor of youth, are in such a case sufficient to secure a temporary appointment on trial. It is in the power of any

person so appointed to obtain a full certificate of competency, after satisfactorily undergoing probation for a sufficient period. Many of the Side School teachers, however, possess superior qualifications, and only hold their present appointments in the hope of securing higher positions as they fall vacant.

With a view to avoid the inconvenience which might ensue if a teacher's engagement could not be determined by the School Committee, "without fixing upon him the stigma of crime or moral delinquency," it has been provided that all engagements under the Education Ordinance shall be deemed yearly engagements, which may be determined, after the expiry of the first year, by three months' notice on either side; but, as a means of protection from improper and undue local influences, no School Committee has power to determine a teacher's engagement without the sanction of the Board previously obtained. A competent, prudent, and faithful teacher's tenure of office may, therefore, be regarded as quite fixed and secure.

The Board, out of funds voted by the Provincial Council, pays salaries at the following rates: To head masters of Grammar Schools, £200; Main School teachers, £100; Side School teachers and school-mistresses, £75; Temporarily-subsidized School teachers, £60; sewing teachers, £25; and these salaries are augmented by the School Committee from the school fees, subscriptions, or other moneys raised locally. The Board also erects the school-houses and the teachers' residences, and supplies maps and other school appliances. It pays two-thirds of the cost of keeping the school-buildings in repair, the whole of the salaries of pupil-teachers, and the school fees of orphan and destitute children. The remainder of the expenses are defrayed from the school fees or moneys raised locally. The school fees generally may be regarded as moderate, when the rates of wages and other remuneration are taken into account. It was attempted, from 1862 to 1864, to provide for a large proportion of the school expenditure by means of local rates on houses and lands; but owing, mainly it is believed, to the great difficulty experienced in equitably and economically assessing property in so young a Colony, the rates were abolished in 1864, by almost general consent.

In the course of the last fifteen years, numerous portions of

land of various areas have been set apart as an educational endowment. The annual proceeds of this endowment are as yet comparatively small; but in course of time these reserves will produce a revenue which will go far to maintain the public schools of Otago without aid from the ordinary annual revenue of the Province or Colony. These ordinary educational reserves are, in addition to the magnificent reserve of 200,000 acres granted by the Crown, for the endowment of the University of Otago.

The Synod of Otago has the control of a valuable educational endowment, and it has resolved to endow chairs in the University of Otago as the educational fund at its disposal may from time to time permit. Already the Synod has endowed a Professorship of Moral and Mental Philosophy in the University to the extent of £600 per annum.

A High School for Boys has been maintained in Dunedin since 1863. This institution was established with a view to impart instruction in "all the branches of a liberal education—the French and other modern languages, the Latin and Greek classics, mathematics, and such other branches of science as the advancement of the Colony and the increase of the population may from time to time require." The school fees are £8 per annum.

A Girl's High School was established in Dunedin four years ago, and it has been numerously attended. The ordinary course of instruction in this school embraces a thorough English education, namely, reading, grammar, composition, elocution, history, natural science, geography, writing, arithmetic, class-singing, drawing, French, and industrial work. Music (piano), singing (private lessons), gymnastics, dancing, German, and other branches, are taught by visiting teachers as extra subjects. The school fee for the ordinary course is £8 per annum for the junior, and £10 for the senior classes. There is a boarding establishment in connection with each of the High Schools for the accommodation of pupils from a distance.

The University in Dunedin may fitly be said to form the cornerstone of the public educational system of Otago. A very handsome, commodious, and centrally-situated stone building, which is reported to have cost over £30,000, has been set apart as a University. As already mentioned, 200,000 acres of land have

been granted as an endowment for this institution. The present rental of this valuable estate is considerable, but it may be regarded as trifling in comparison with what may be reasonably expected when the existing leases fall in. The following chairs have already been instituted and filled by distinguished graduates of British Universities, viz.:—Classics (including Latin, Greek, and the English language and literature), mathematics and natural philosophy, chemistry (theoretical and practical), and mental and moral philosophy. A fifth chair (anatomy and physiology) has been recently resolved upon, and steps have been taken to secure the services of a competent professor from the home country. Arrangements have also been made for the delivery of lectures on law, mineralogy, and other subjects during the university session. The average attendance of students during the three sessions already past has been about eighty.

A valuable and carefully-selected library for the University is in course of formation. It is intended that this library shall also to a large extent serve the purposes of a free public library. A suite of rooms in the University building is occupied as a Provincial Museum, under the curatorship of Captain Hutton, who is already widely known as an able and enthusiastic naturalist. The contents of the Museum are, even now, comparatively numerous and valuable, and a separate and suitable building is now in course of erection.

A School of Art has been maintained in Dunedin for the last five years, under a very skilful and enthusiastic master, who, in addition to teaching the classes in the institution, gives regular instruction to nearly 1,500 of the elder pupils of the public schools in the city and suburbs. The school was attended in 1874 by twenty-seven teachers and pupil-teachers, by forty-six ladies at the afternoon class, and by 105 artisans and youths in the evenings. Instruction is given in freehand drawing; outline from copies and from the round; shading and painting from copies and from the round; painting from nature, in water-colors and oil; drawing and painting the human figure; designing, practical geometry, perspective, mechanical and architectural drawing, &c. The drawings and paintings already executed by a number of the students in the several classes evince great talent and industry.

The drawing-master reports that the good conduct and diligence of the students while in school are "beyond all praise." The school is already in possession of an extensive and valuable collection of casts, models, copies, &c., and additions are made to it from time to time. The School of Art is at present accommodated in the University building, but it will be transferred shortly to a suite of lofty, well-lighted, and commodious rooms, provided expressly for the purpose, on the upper floor of the new Normal Institution.

Athenæums, Mechanics' Institutes, and public libraries, to the number of about eighty, are in successful operation throughout the Province. These institutions are very liberally aided by the Provincial Government, both as regards the erection of buildings and the procuring of books. "In nearly every town of the Province there is now a reading-room in connection with the public circulating library. They are supplied, in greater or less abundance, with newspapers and the standard English periodicals, and are daily resorted to by the members. Some of them are open during the entire day and evening, some only in the evening." It is stated in the Education Report for 1872, upon good authority, "that the public library books were not only to be seen in the more comfortable and accessible dwellings in the settled districts, but that it was no uncommon thing to find recently-published English books of a high class, bearing the Board's stamp upon them, in the shepherd's solitary abode among the hills, and in the digger's hut in gullies accessible only by mountain bridle tracks."

"I went round the town (Lawrence); and visited the Athenæum, or reading-room. In all these towns there are libraries, and the books are strongly bound and well thumbed. Carlyle, Macaulay, and Dickens are certainly better known to small communities in New Zealand than they are to similar congregations of men and women at home. The schools, hospitals, reading-rooms, and University were all there, and all in useful operation; so that life in the Province (of Otago) may be said to be a happy life, and one in which men and women may and do have food to eat and clothes to wear, books to read, and education to enable them to read the books."—Anthony Trollope's *Australia and New Zealand*. Vol. II., pp. 336 and 347. London edition.

"The progress achieved in all the other elements of material prosperity is equally remarkable; while the Provincial Council has made noble provision for primary, secondary, and industrial schools; for hospitals and benevolent

asylums, for atheneums and schools of art, and for the new University, which is to be opened at Dunedin next year."—From a despatch respecting Otago, by Governor Sir George Bowen, in 1871; quoted by Trollope, who follows up the extract by the statement, "I found this to be all true."

The Dunedin Athenæum and Mechanics' Institute possesses a handsome and commodious building, a valuable library, and a very large roll of members. The Otago Institute for the promotion of Art, Science, Literature and Philosophy has been established for about five years, and has a large number of members, and a library of books relating principally to natural history and science.

There is now in course of erection, in a central situation, at a cost of about £9,000, a building to serve the purposes of a Training College for teachers, combined with a Practising School. There are ten large class-rooms, besides other conveniences, and it is expected that fully 600 children will be educated in the Practising School. As already stated, the upper floor of the building contains a suite of rooms for the accommodation of the Otago School of Art. This building is now approaching completion.

The public schools and other educational institutions of Otago are wholly unsectarian. It is provided by the Education Ordinance that in every public school "the holy Scriptures shall be read daily;" that "such reading shall be either at the opening or close of the school, as may be fixed by the teacher;" and that "no child whose parent or guardian shall object, shall be bound to attend at such times." The teachers under the Board have been enjoined to avoid the use of reading books or text books, and the employment in the course of ordinary school instruction of any words or expressions calculated to give just ground of offence to the members of any religious denomination. The Board has also enjoined that "no religious catechism or religious formulary which is destructive of any particular denomination or sect shall be taught during the school hours in any school connected with the Board." The public schools are consequently attended by the children of parents belonging to all denominations and sects.

In Dunedin and a few of the larger towns, schools have been established in connection with the Roman Catholic Church. In

addition to a numerous-attended Roman Catholic elementary school, there is in Dunedin a day and boarding school for the higher education of girls, under the charge of an accomplished lady superioress and other highly-qualified teachers. The first day school in the Province in connection with the Episcopal Church was opened in Dunedin upwards of a year ago. There are no week-day schools maintained in connection with any other religious body, but almost every congregation of the different denominations has a Sunday-school or schools.

In Dunedin and some of the more populous localities there are also private elementary and upper schools, conducted with more or less success, and attended in the aggregate by a considerable number of pupils.

There is now a comparatively large number of Provincial and other exhibitions to the Grammar Schools, the Boys' and Girls' High Schools, and the University. These exhibitions are of the annual value of about £30, each with free education at the High or Grammar Schools, and are open for competition to pupils of the public schools, and other youth of the Province, of both sexes.

The total number of pupils who attended the Public Elementary and Grammar Schools of Otago in the course of the year 1874, was 13,681. The number of schools was 157, in which 266 teachers of all kinds were employed. The number of scholars in these schools learning the higher rules of arithmetic during 1874 was 2,010; algebra or geometry, 311; English grammar, 5,388; geography, 7,262; British history, 2,711; Latin, 338; Greek, 10; French, 242; drawing or mapping, 3,295; book-keeping, 280; singing from notes, 7,322; sewing (girls), 3,025. The attendance at the Boys' High School reached 137 during the same year, and 155 were enrolled as pupils of the Girls' High School. The number of students who attended the University in 1872 was 70.

The following is a summary of the expenditure on public school education for the year 1874:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. Derived from votes of the Provincial Council (for current expenditure)	19,327	1	11			
2. Derived from votes of the Provincial Council (for school buildings)	21,000	0	0			
				40,327	1	11

	Brought forward	...	...	£40,327	1	11
3.	Rents of Education Reserves	...	...	4,187	19	1
4.	School fees and local contributions	...	...	14,421	17	9
	Total	...	...	£58,936	18	9
5.	Add University expenditure during the same period	...	...	3,503	3	2
	Total expenditure	...	...	£62,440	1	11

This is at the rate of upwards of 8s. per head of the gross population of the Province, and is exclusive of the money expended for education at the private and the denominational schools.

The amount voted by the Provincial Council at its last session was £25,000 for the erection and enlargement of school buildings during the year 1875-76. The sum voted for the current expenses of the schools during the same period was £32,173. This is inclusive of the reserve rents.

The newspaper must be recognised as a most important educational power. The following is a summary of the newspapers at present published in the Province ;—Two morning and one evening daily, one tri-weekly, three bi-weekly, thirteen weekly, and six monthly newspapers or periodicals. They are for the most part conducted with ability and spirit, and are well supported by the public.

There can be no doubt that the numerous and excellent educational facilities now existing and in contemplation, together with the great salubrity and the bracing and invigorating qualities of the climate of New Zealand, affecting most beneficially, as they cannot fail to do, the mental vigor of both teachers and scholars, will render possible to the youth of Otago a degree of intellectual strength and development scarcely attainable, and certainly not to be surpassed, by the youth of any of the other colonies of Britain.

In Dunedin, a substantially-built, commodious, and well-ventilated central hospital is maintained at the sole cost of the Government, to which patients are admitted free, and have immediate attention from the resident surgeon and stated visits from the Provincial surgeon. The cost of this hospital for the last year was £4,946. In addition to the inmates in this and all the other hospitals, out-door patients have advice given and

medicine dispensed free of cost. If patients are able and willing to pay, they are charged reasonable rates. The reason why the Dunedin hospital is supported solely at public cost is that patients whose diseases are chronic or of long standing are removed from the other hospitals into it. At Invercargill, Oamaru, Lawrence, Queenstown, Dunstan, Switzer's and Naseby, hospitals are also established, supported by public contributions and grants in aid to an equal amount from the Government.

A Benevolent Institution, under the management of a committee of citizens, has been established at Caversham. It is a fine brick and stone building, and is intended for young children who may be orphans or deserted, and for infirm persons. The Government contributed largely to the cost of the building, and subsidize subscriptions and collections at the same rate as for hospitals. The amount contributed by the people last year for this patriotic institution was £5,955, and the Government gave an equal sum.

The Lunatic Asylum for the Province has been erected adjacent to Dunedin, and is sustained at an annual cost of about £4,500. Inmates possessed of means, or having friends willing to contribute, can be lodged in separate apartments from the main building. Everything which experience has shown to be for the benefit of this unfortunate class has been provided: gardens, bowling greens, cricket, concerts and balls, together with whatever may conduce to relieve this saddest of misfortunes, is carefully and regularly supplied.

An Industrial and Reformatory School has also been established, to which the Magistrates have power to commit neglected and criminal children for a given number of years, to whom trades or occupations are taught. The children are brought up in the religion of their parents, so far as that can be ascertained, and to their welfare, after being discharged, attention is paid. The cost of maintenance for the past year was £1,439. Parents are compelled, when able or found, to pay for the maintenance of their children at this school. The practical result of the institution is that crime is nipped in the bud, the police having instructions to bring all neglected children before the Magistrates.

Invercargill has also had a Ragged School in operation for

some years, which is subsidized by the Government at the same rate as hospitals.

Within the last few months, a Female Refuge or Home has been set on foot in Dunedin, the management of which is confided to a committee of philanthropic ladies, and to which the public revenue has contributed £350.

During the past year, the Provincial Government has also paid for the service of chaplains for the various institutions in town, £300; to medical officer for vaccination, £130; for relief to destitute persons, £121; and for burying the indigent, £129: showing a total amount contributed from public funds and private charities for the year ended 30th June, 1874, of £26,000.

Institutions of a more private and less pretentious character, but at the same time not less valuable or worthy of notice, are numerous. Friendly Societies, instituted to help members in time of need, are plentiful, largely supported, and in a flourishing condition. The great majority of the inhabitants of every class belong to either Oddfellows, Foresters, Masonic, Templar, or Temperance Lodges, and receive the advantages, if they so choose, accruing from those useful and well-managed bodies. The Caledonian Society also comes under the same class, spending a good portion of its funds in relieving cases of distress, inciting to emulation, and providing evening classes for the benefit of apprentices and lads engaged during the day and anxious to improve their education. The latest bodies of the kind that have been started are called "County Associations," in which settlers who come from the two most northerly counties in Scotland, Caithness and Sutherland, have taken the initiative. These associations have as their leading features, assisting poorer county-folks to come to this land of promise, and giving them assistance and advice upon arrival. Though last mentioned, the Fire Brigade is of high importance, the members generously, without compensation, denying themselves many comforts and undertaking dangerous risks, in the beneficent work of saving life and property at fires.

As previously noticed, building societies form a leading feature in the history of the Province, commencing with the first year of its existence, and progressing until now, when the number

amounts to sixteen, all in active prosperity. Some of them are conducted on the terminable principle, others on the permanent, and some of them combine both. The entrance fee varies from 1s. per share to 2s. 6d., and the shares range from £10 to £100 each, the fortnightly or monthly subscription varying according to the value of the share. The prosperity and importance of these societies may be judged from the facts that dividends or bonuses equal to eight per cent. per annum have been declared, and that the amount of business transacted ranges from £5,000 per annum to £30,000. To working men, these societies have proved of immense advantage, enabling them to secure a freehold or erect a building on easy terms; and a fact highly favorable in their history is that hitherto all of them have been conducted soundly and satisfactorily—there have been no failures and no swindling. The number of the operative class who possess freeholds and free houses would not have been, so great had such societies not existed, and it is gratifying to find that the interest taken in such institutions by the upper and wealthier classes is extending. A meeting was recently held in Dunedin to form an association for the purpose of purchasing land and building self-contained cottages, of stone or brick, and each having four or five rooms, and selling them to the occupiers on the deferred-payment principle, so that the rent paid weekly will go towards purchasing the freehold. In addition to high wages and cheap provisions, the prospect of thus obtaining a freehold home of his own is offered to the provident tradesman and his frugal wife, which it will be their own fault if they do not speedily realize.

Agricultural Societies and Farmers' Clubs are numerous in the Province, holding their annual exhibition of grain, roots, and seeds, and stimulating to excellence by handsome prizes. Ploughing matches are also common under the auspices of the Societies, from fifteen to twenty being held each year, the ploughmen striving as zealously as they were wont to do at home. From the fact that some of the "crack" ploughmen of the old country are now located here, it may be inferred the work turned out is first-class.

Pastoral Associations also exist in the districts most devoted to stock raising and wool producing, and have been of exceeding

value in improving both the animals and the fleece by importation of stock, and the introduction of artificial grasses and other feed.

Horticultural Shows take place in the different centres of population two or three times each year, in which flowers of the choicest description, vegetables of prime quality, and fruits, both in shape, taste, and flavor approaching perfection, are regularly exhibited. Some years ago, a Canary and Poultry Show was organized, and, as it grows in years, appears to increase in favor with the fanciers of the feathered tribes.

Yachting and Boating Clubs, too, have their enthusiastic supporters, and regattas and matches take place in the bays of Dunedin and Port Chalmers several times a year. Under the patronage of the Caledonian and Friendly Societies, fêtes are held, at which the various athletic games are competed for with great ability, and witnessed by large assemblages—five to six thousand spectators on some occasions.

In addition to the Banking Company before referred to as having been projected in Dunedin, two Insurance Companies have also been instituted, each having a subscribed capital of one million sterling. Both the National and Standard Companies have their head offices in Dunedin, with agencies all over New Zealand, the Australian Colonies, and in London. Both Institutions undertake fire and marine risks, and although as yet but a short time in existence, do a large amount of business, safe in its character and steadily extending.

VII.

ADVANTAGES.

The demand for dwelling-houses in the towns and country districts exceeds the supply, consequently rents are high—this being one of the few disadvantages immigrants have to contend with in the Province. In Dunedin, a small cottage of only two apartments cannot be had under 7s. a week, and four-roomed houses rate from 12s. to 14s. a week, and it is difficult to find any

even at these rents. Although buildings are being put up as fast as men can be obtained to erect them, the supply does not overtake the demand. To country towns and districts the same remarks apply as to scarcity, but the rents are somewhat lower.

What the working classes are doing, and what new arrivals will find to be to their advantage to attend to as soon as possible, is to secure each a section on which to build houses of their own. According to the locality, the prices of sections vary. In Government townships the upset price is from £3 per quarter acre; in private townships it is much higher. In the suburbs of Dunedin, prices range from £50 a quarter acre, and the terms of payment are one-third cash, and the balance spread over two or three years, at eight per cent. interest. The building societies, and in some cases the sellers of the land, are willing to advance money to enable the purchaser to buy the material necessary to build the house, charging reasonable interest, and taking payment by instalments.

The cost of a cottage of four rooms, with provision for extension at a future time, may be fairly set down at about £150, including everything.

Taking a moderate example: Suppose a laborer to earn, with broken time, £2 a week—equal to £104 a year. His family, averaging five members, can live very well on 3s. a day, making per week £1 1s.; firewood and clothing, 5s.; rent or interest, &c., 8s.: total per week, £1 14s.—leaving 6s. a week, or say £15 a year, to the good. In thirteen years the whole cost of his property would be cleared off. This case does not take into account the reduction of interest as the debt is being paid off, nor any earnings the younger members of the family may make. These are a set-off against school fees and any family additions or other contingencies. There are few steady laborers but can earn more than the above estimate, and live at considerably less expense, while mechanics and skilled workers will double the amount.

It is to most people a severe trial to sever the link that binds them to home. To leave the land of their birth, the land of their sires, with all its associations and relationships, and try their chance in a foreign land, especially if that land be an unknown

one and inhabited by a strange race, requires a daring and determined spirit. The attractions which Otago presents to the intending emigrant remove, to a large extent, these formidable objections. The appearance of the country, its climate, its people, and its institutions, will make the immigrant feel at once at home. It offers to the workman tenfold better chances of bettering his condition than the overcrowded countries of Europe afford. It will be his own fault if he does not succeed and prosper. He is surrounded with all the advantages and with none of the disadvantages to which he has been accustomed. He has a large variety of occupations from which to select, as men do not stick very strictly to their own trades; he has a fine healthy bracing climate in which to work; if his occupation be out-door, the number of the days in the year on which he can work is more than in Britain; his hours of labor are shorter, being eight, and if he work overtime it is at increased wages; his daily pay is at least one-half more than at home, whilst the price of provisions is considerably cheaper, clothing almost as cheap, and far less fuel for firing is required. He can in a short time, by the exercise of ordinary economy, save as much as will enable him to buy a section of land and build a house of his own, with a garden attached, in which he can employ himself in his leisure hours. Ample provision is made for the education of his children, so that, if so inclined, he can enter them at the infant school and carry them through a college or university training. Let his religious belief be what it may, he has liberty to follow it, and in most cases he will find professors of the same faith with whom he can associate. Libraries and reading rooms are numerous, and can be joined at a cheap rate. He has abundant means of recreation and amusement to which he can resort. Savings banks, and building and friendly societies, in which he can place his savings, are on a sure footing and in a prosperous condition, and the credit of the Colony is the security for his life assurance. He has as orderly and law-obeying a community as anywhere exists from which to choose his circle of friends. There is scarcely a town or parish in Scotland, England, or Ireland from which an immigrant can arrive without finding an old acquaintance or friend to bid a hearty welcome, and perhaps renew former

intimacy—old settlers who came from the same “county” are forming associations to facilitate this object. Good metalled roads open up the country in all directions, and for ten shillings he will get a seat in a four-horse coach to carry him a fifty-mile journey and back again; and in a year or two railways will convey him to the extreme ends, north or south, and for a considerable distance into the interior of the Province. If he is a farmer, there is abundance of first-class land from which to make his selection, and he can choose the conditions on which to pay for it. Every implement he may require can be obtained cheaply, of the newest pattern, of the best workmanship, and on the shortest notice. For drainage and artificial manures he will be at little cost. The weather for seed time and harvest is highly favorable, and a ready and profitable market awaits his crops, for which he is paid at once in cash. He has no obnoxious game, hypothec or entail laws to hinder his prosperity, and the foot of the tax-gatherer rarely treads his threshold. There is neither a school, a poor, or a police rate, a property, or income tax.

In providing an outfit, emigrants should not encumber themselves with a large stock of clothing or furniture. They will find, on arrival, that everything required can be procured at very little more money than at home, and dress can be adapted to the fashions of the place. All that is necessary is simply enough to keep them comfortable during the voyage. A few pounds in cash in the pocket will be of more advantage than large boxes filled with bed and body clothes: the expense of storing or moving about from place to place is serious. They should bring any surplus money by bank-draft or post-office order, and not in gold or notes, as these may be lost, whilst the money order is safe. On arrival, if they have friends who expect them, no time should be lost in joining them, as staying about the town is very unprofitable. The immigration agent will furnish, on this as well as other subjects, every information as to the cheapest and best route to be taken. Coaches and steamers start daily for all parts of the Province, and fares are very reasonable. If the immigrant is looking out for work, he should not be too particular in accepting an offer, although it is not just what he wants: far better to set to work at once than to idle about and get a doubtful name;

nor should he be exorbitant in demanding extreme wages, for, however good a tradesman he may be, a man with colonial experience is more valued and sought for than a "new chum," though a short time will put the "new chum" on his level. Different trades or branches of trade are not yet nicely or narrowly defined in the Province, so that a gardener is generally expected to be able and willing to groom a horse and drive him; young men and lads for country work will be required to milk cows, as that part of dairy husbandry is usually performed by males; and artisans at times may find it to their advantage to be able to handle a pick and shovel, perhaps on a new gold field, or to work on the harvest field behind the reaper or mower, when the precious fruits of the earth are in danger of being lost from want of labor to gather and garner them. In a new country, a man should not only be ready to turn his hand to anything, but also to keep his eyes on everything going on around him. He does not know what may be his position in a few years, or what great improvements on old notions his observations may enable him to effect.

Immigrants should land with a firm determination to prosper; and by steady perseverance, sobriety, and strict attention to a few simple points, success is certain.

They should carefully avoid taking up too soon with easily-formed associates: although such might turn out, in the long run, good friends, there is the danger of their being the reverse. Avoid frequenting hotels as far as possible: in themselves they are necessary institutions, but they are not intended for working men, especially strangers, whose own homes are in the neighborhood of their work. Avoid getting into debt for domestic articles. Buy provisions, clothing, fuel and furniture for cash. This can easily be done by arranging for wages being paid weekly or fortnightly, and if the amount is not sufficient to obtain some small article considered necessary, better wait a week than have it on credit. Shake off the bad, ruinous habits of pass-books, so common at home, and in a new country strike out a good and prosperous course. By so doing, better goods will be obtained at cheaper rates, their custom will be sought after by the best shop-keepers, and easy minds will be the result. "Out of debt, out of

danger." Exceptions to this rule are—obtaining land on deferred payments, and borrowing money from building societies to erect a dwelling-house. In these cases, the debtor is to a certain extent his own creditor, and participates in the profits which he assists to make. Practice a rigid economy for a year or two. Frugality of habits, and denial of some of those luxuries and pleasures which older settlers indulge in, will be of great advantage. Take great care to save the first hundred sovereigns. It is far more difficult to save the first than the second or any subsequent hundred, as the profits of the first go a long way to make its successors.

By attention to this advice, and with the ordinary prudence and common sense for which Britons are celebrated, the immigrants will bless the day they landed in Otago and made it their home.

The simple statement that the Provincial Government has expended, almost every year since its establishment, an increasing amount on public works, would of itself indicate the foresight shown in the past, and be a guarantee for the future. Possessing, from its own resources, a large revenue without any taxation, and having a resolute, enterprising community, the public works of the Province must be carried on with increasing alacrity. The lament is, "the laborers are so few, while the works are so many." For the current year, about £290,000 have been appropriated for expenditure on forming and maintaining roads, bridges, railways, and tramways, carrying on harbor works, such as breakwaters, jetties, dredging and reclaiming, and erecting buildings for public purposes. Nor is the outlay of public money for similar purposes at all likely to be lessened, as every mile of railway constructed, road made, bridge built, or jetty erected, either opens up new country, gives greater inducement for settlement, or removes difficulties and expense in the transport of produce; and, as a consequence, will require the progressive movement to be carried on for many years, until every part of the Province is easily and rapidly accessible. At present, great activity is shown: no less than eight different lines of rail leading from seaports to agricultural and other districts are under construction.

CURRENT PRICES AND RATES OF WAGES.—Wheat, per bushel of 60lb., 4s. 9d. to 5s.; flour, per ton of 2,000lb., £11 to £13; oats, per bushel of 40lb., 2s. 6d. to 4s.; oatmeal, per cwt., 15s. to 18s.; barley, per bushel of 50lb., 4s. 3d. to 4s. 9d.; malt, per bushel, 8s. to 9s. 6d.; rye-grass seed, per bushel of 20lb., 3s. 2d. to 6s.; rye-grass hay, per ton, £5; oaten chaff, per ton, £4 to £6; oaten hay, per ton, £3 10s. to £5; potatoes, per ton, £3 10s. to £4; turnips, etc., per ton, 25s. to 30s.; native flax, per ton, £14 to £18; rape-seed, 22s. per cwt. Wool, from 9½d. to 2s. 2d.; hides, 4s. to 20s. each; skins, 7d. to 5s. 9d. each; beef, 20s. to 25s. per 100lb.; mutton, 1d. to 2½d. per lb.; veal, 5d. to 7d. per lb. Leather, 1d. to 4d. per lb.; bone dust, £6 to £7 10s. per ton; boots, 6s. per pair, upwards; flax rope, £40 to £44; preserved meats, 2½d. to 6½d. per lb.; soap, per cwt., 18s. to 32s.; clothing, from 25s. per suit upwards; hats and caps, from 1s. to 21s.; ploughs, single, double, and treble mounted, from £10 to £25; drays, single and double horse, £21 to £25; wagons, six to eight horse, £60 to £75; spring carts and buggies, £18 to £50; reaping machines, £30 upward; chaff-cutters, £10 upward; saddlery, riding, from £6; harness, carriers', £10 upward; bricks, per 1,000, £2 15s. to £3; tiles, per 1,000, 20s. to 40s.; ale, per hhd., £4 to £7; porter, per hhd., £5 10s. to £6; whisky, per gallon, in bond, 8s. to 9s.; geneva, in bond, 6s. to 8s. 6d.; aerated waters, per dozen, 2s. to 3s.; compounds, per dozen, 8s. to 140s. Coal, at pit mouth, 8s. to 11s. per ton; gold, £3 to £3 15s. per oz.; lime, at kiln, 2s. per bushel.

Bakers, per day, 10s. to 11s.; blacksmiths, per day, 11s. to 14s.; boiler-makers and riveters, 10s. to 12s.; bricklayers, per day, 12s. to 15s.; brassfounders, per day, 10s. to 12s.; carpenters and joiners, per day, 12s. to 15s.; coach-builders and painters, per day, 12s. to 15s.; coopers, per day, 9s. to 10s.; dairymaids, per annum, £40 to £50, and found; domestic servants, per annum, £30 to £40 and found; engineers and drivers, per day, 12s. to 15s.; farm servants, per annum, £52 to £55, and found; gardeners, per day, 10s.; laborers, per day, 8s. to 10s.; masons, per day, 12s. to 14s.; mechanics, per day, 12s. to 14s.; painters and paperhangers, per day, 11s. to 12s.; ploughmen, per annum, £55 to £60, and found;

plumbers, per day, 11s. to 13s.; plasterers, per day, 11s. to 15s.; saddlers and harness-makers, per day, 10s. to 12s.; shepherds, per annum, £55 to £60, and found; quarrymen, per day, 11s. to 13s.; tanners and curriers, per day, 11s. to 15s.; upholsterers and cabinet-makers, per day, 12s. to 14s.; tailors, per day, 8s. to 10s.; watchmakers, per day, 12s.; wheel and cartwrights, per day, 10s. to 12s.

VIII.

PROSPECTS.

THAT a great and glorious future is the destiny of Otago is neither a haphazard speculation nor a baseless vision, but a well-considered opinion, warranted by and founded on the following considerations.

The physical features of the country eminently fit it for, and point to, this result. Its geographical position gives it mighty advantages for holding direct and rapid communication with almost all the countries of the Old and New World. Its conformation immensely enhances the value of its position. The extensive seaboard, and the numerous safe and capacious harbours on all its coasts confer advantages unsurpassed for successfully prosecuting maritime pursuits. Its interior structure presents few formidable obstacles for easy and speedy access to its seaports. Its climate is genial, healthful, and bracing—developing to a higher degree the vigor of the Saxon race—its soil, generous, grateful, pliable—its water supply abundant, well spread, and pure—its products are varied, plentiful, and of the sorts best suited for the necessities of its own and the inhabitants of less favoured countries—its minerals inexhaustible, embracing those most demanded by the requirements of business and the comforts of life—its botany, geology, world of wonders, will give scope for the thought of the scholar, the philosopher, and the scientist, awakening and evoking new ideas, new perceptions of the infinite—its scenery quiet and peaceful, or grand and sublime,

kindle the fire of the poet and inspire the enthusiasm of the artist—its population, a fusion of the races most celebrated for honour, courage, activity, shrewdness, and endurance, is ready and willing to turn to best account the resources of the country, to read those lessons which the records of the past unfold, elevate by those flights of imagination which poesy can most effectively command, and refine and purify by the silent irresistible influence of appeals from the canvas.

The trades or occupations pursued are diverse, lucrative, muscular, and ennobling. Its merchants establishing a reputation for probity and honesty, are linking commercial connections with the foremost countries of the globe—its manufactures and industries are rapidly increasing and extending—its farmers are earnestly striving to multiply their products in number and amount—its tradesmen and artizans are zealously prosecuting their different callings—its miners are fearlessly piercing the bowels of the earth regardless of impediment—its ships and sailors are trafficking in every port—and its fishers are assiduously devoted to their hazardous employment, laying the seas under contributions.

The principles on which the commonwealth is built are liberal, developing, and safe, and its institutions have been laid on a foundation of sound wisdom and discretion. For the culture and training of its youth, schools, colleges, universities, libraries, museums, games, and industries have been provided, fostered, and encouraged, so that ere long it will provide its own staff of lay and clerical teachers, doctors, professors, artizans, and mechanics. Its judicial bench is carefully protected and furnished with judges noted for their uprightness, dignity, and independence—its professions are represented by men acute and painstaking—its statute book possesses no oppressive, partial, or class privilege enactments—its legislature can boast of many men devoted to and earnest for their country's welfare, gracing the council chamber by their oratory, and urging rapidly to the front by judicious, far-seeing, and practical statesmanship—its policy is fast peopling its lands, and affording facilities for travelling and transport—its debt, which its landed estate will pay ten times over, has been to a large extent recuperatively invested, adding to its wealth and influence, and will by judicious management lighten rather than

increase taxation. It has neither army, navy, or defensive works to provide and maintain. Its native population, small in numbers, is being turned to practical account, and all its inhabitants are engaged in works contributing to its prosperity.

Reared on the experience of other lands, its institutions are for the man of low as well as of high degree. Freed from the trammels of hereditary sentiment and looked at from a clear standpoint, invidious distinctions, the errors and blunders under which older countries have been and are labouring are greatly avoided and those principles only which have been proved true and suitable are adopted. Convinced that to restrain from and repress vice is a wiser course than to detect and punish crime after it is committed, its neglected or erring youth are provided for and trained to honest industry, so that criminals will be found to be to a large extent imported, and when calamity or misfortune produce actual or impending poverty or indigence, spontaneous generous sympathy and assistance comes to its aid.

Its power, range, and adaptability to produce is unexcelled. Its products are indispensable to human existence. It is a land of wool and grain—able to produce immensely more than it can consume. The former of these staples is coming into greater demand; improved machinery and larger experience are bringing to market greater varieties and better designs in woollen fabrics which are rapidly superseding cotton goods. For a far greater number of days in the year than in Britain the growth of its pastures continues, rendering the raising of crops for winter feed for sheep and cattle comparatively trifling, thus setting free a higher percentage of acres to produce for human requirements, and the returns of the yields show very high averages of first-class quality.

Its conditions for labour are liberal to a degree. The son of toil feels more of the dignity and less of the servility of labour than at home. Wages are on a high scale, and the hours for work are limited to eight—for females restricted by statute. The prospects of greatly bettering his condition are visible and fairly within his reach. The privileges he possesses are appreciated; he feels elated by them. Every position is open to him, as well as every franchise, and having none to make him afraid he can

attain any dignity in the State. Greater liberty, equality, and fraternity are in practice than in old lands, and he feels a realization of the glorious sentiment of the immortal bard—

“ That man to man the world o’er
Shall brothers be for a’ that.”

Its capacities to produce and maintain are only being developed. Although its area is limited, its capability is vast. Lands now reckoned valueless, because others are more convenient, will yet prove treasures, and where one blade of grass is seen growing or one sheep grazing, three or four will appear. For minerals, its earth has only been as yet tapped, and consequently their value has not been fairly estimated. With all its combined attractions and advantages Otago is designed and fitted to be the home of a large and contented population. It has room enough to contain millions of inhabitants, and its fertility and industries can supply sufficient and to spare for their comfortable maintenance.

It has difficulties to surmount and dangers to avoid. What thought it has boisterous weather and dangerous reefs along the coast? These will make its mariners more vigilant and careful. Although it has rugged mountains to pierce or climb, shifting and subtle streams and rivers to span, the greater the courage and energy required the greater the triumph. Although rulers may try to be lavish in public expenditure, they are face to face with their constituents; and the people, educated to politics, know their rights and privileges, and with a voice loud as the trump of fame can call them to account. Although seasons of dull trade and depression will come round, they but teach lessons of frugality and providence not easily forgotten by intelligent people. The lap of luxury is not where the greatest nations are reared. Adversity and hardship make the man of sterner stuff. The demands of remunerative labour, and the precocity of its climate tempt its youth at too early an age to leave the seminary for the workshop, but this temporary disadvantage will be checked by judicious legislation.

New Zealand, although divided into a number of Provinces, is a united Colony. Its constitution was framed with singular fitness for its speedy and successful establishment, and the authors are deserving of the highest consideration. The Provincial form

of Government was not intended to be permanent. It had certain functions to perform, and these being accomplished, it would cease to exist. This idea has been specially kept in view by the Government of Otago. Gradually, and as the fitting time arrives, it is denuding itself of its powers. To encourage local administration is its aim, and the fact of towns being proclaimed through its length and breadth, with municipal authorities and privileges, managing their own affairs; road districts formed with representatives elected by the ratepayers, entrusted with the formation of local roads, and endowed with liberal subsidies; harbor boards to take charge of the improvements and management of the ports; river trusts and conservators for different purposes created; the management of education invested in Committees elected by the householders; and so soon as the population of sufficient areas feel disposed to form Counties or Shires, the law has already been passed providing for their erection, defining their special duties, and setting aside a specific proportion of the land revenue for their disposal. Each and all of these institutions, as they come into existence diminish the power and duties of the Provincial Legislature, and on the county system coming into operation, the remaining authority of the Provincial will be absorbed by the General Legislature. Otago occupies the foremost position amongst the Provinces, and the course it has pursued is the one indicated by the Constitution. To a greater or lesser extent, it has been adopted by the others. Hitherto this description has been pertinent to Otago, the remarks following apply to the Colony.

On these and other considerations the conclusion is come to that before the twentieth century dawns on the world the word Colony will have become honourably obsolete, and the nobler, because independent, name assumed—Nation of New Zealand—the chain not roughly severed, but gracefully unlinked—the tie not rudely wrenched, but gently loosed—and Britannia's youngest Colony will have attained its full age, and with the approving smile and hearty benisons of the Old, Young Britain will be reckoned among the nations. A nation born in a day! Within the space of a man's life, the spectacle will be exhibited of a large territory of wild magnificent country producing neither vegetable nor animal fitted for the support of civilized man; neither road

nor track by which communication could be had between settled communities; with brave and war-loving cannibals its sole occupants; that country raised to the position of being well-stocked with, and prolific in, the production of every animal and plant needed for human use; opened up by roads, railways, and steamers, and telegraph, so that the cities, towns, villages, and industries thickly spread over its whole length and breadth are easily and momentarily accessible; its limited populace actively, but not oppressively, engaged in their daily labors, inviting their overwrought fellow-countrymen to join them in their vastly bettered circumstances, there being room enough and to spare for millions more. Possessing, and in prospect of the early possession of larger landed estates in both Islands—for the bulk of the Native land in the North Island, or its control, must pass into the hands of the Government—with the economically constructed and worked railway and telegraph system in their hands, yielding a splendid revenue; having no call for the creation of a standing army, the construction of a navy, or the erection of defensive works; a policy of non-intervention reciprocity, liberality, and equality being the basis of dealing with other countries—her rulers may, by a judicious dealing with the waste lands and other resources, realize an income sufficient for nearly all requirements, and taxation, direct or indirect, be thereby reduced to the minimum—probably a few light customs duties on articles of luxury or indulgence. It is admitted that the tendency of central legislation and administration has hitherto been the reverse of this course. In earlier years the great drain on the funds of the Colony was the wretched Native war, brought on for sinister purposes by leading men in the North, prosecuted with gross mismanagement, and at grievous expense, and ended with miserable results; and in addition to the war was the creation of offices held as sinecures, and afterwards rewarded with pensions. It is well known the Colonial Government has been recklessly extravagant, usurping functions to which it had no claim, appointing needless officials, and unscrupulously mispending the revenue of the country. In 1857, a leading Canterbury statesman wrote thus:—"In 1853, the General Government was to be maintained with one-third of the general,

and none of the land, revenue, two-thirds of the general, and the whole of the land revenue to be the revenue of the Provinces ; in 1854, the provincial revenue was reduced to one-half of the general revenue ; in 1856, the provincial share was again reduced to three-eighths of the gross revenue, and a debt of £66,000 was fixed on the land revenue. The half-million loan was thus distributed—£200,000 to be fixed on the land revenue of the Middle Island, £180,000 on the North, and the remainder, £120,000, on general revenue. The passing of the Estimates is a disgraceful scramble for money by the delegates from different communities, not the discriminate judgment of Senators upon the several exigencies of the public service of a common country. I am satisfied that the House of Representatives is a body not fit to be entrusted with the expenditure of the public revenue. I have arrived at the conclusion that the remedy for these evils is a return to the constitution of 1856 in the financial system of the country. I mean that there shall be no general revenue, and no general chest whatever, but that the separate Provinces shall keep each its own revenue separately." Rather strong language to use by an ex-minister of the Crown, but similar opinions have been frequently reiterated by many eminent members within the walls of the House itself.

Recently matters have somewhat changed. The old party leaders, with their principles, if they are worth the name, are rapidly disappearing. With the increase of population, a larger number of able minds are devoting their attention to political matters. Greater freedom of thought is being exercised. Men have been, and are, exercising themselves with the question—Why should we submit to heavy taxation for the purpose of maintaining a puppet show at the centre of Government ? The Public Works and Immigration Scheme of 1870, with some subsequent measures of a kindred character, indicate a change of action to that which formerly obtained. Money has been liberally borrowed, but for the sound and safe purposes of peopling the country with suitable inhabitants, facilitating the means of communication, and inciting to greater industrial enterprise. The question naturally arises, and may fairly be discussed—Has the money so borrowed been so judiciously and satisfactorily expended

as it would have been had its disbursement been made more under Provincial control? Much has been said on both sides. A reliable opinion can hardly yet be formed.

The idea of the ultimate—and, in some instances, early—independence of the Colonies of Britain is not a new one, nor is it stamped by any mean authority. Many years ago—years before New Zealand was begun to be colonized—in a discussion in the House of Peers on the State of Canada, Lord Brougham said:—“In 1838, it was considered that some means should be devised, not for forcibly separating the Colonies from the Mother Country, but for considering the question of an amicable, friendly, and voluntary separation. If a Conference were held, and it were found that there was, on the part of the Colonies, a horror of separation, such a Conference, like many others, would have no result, and the tie between the two countries would not only have continued undissolved, but perhaps strengthened, by such a proceeding. There were high authorities on this subject, such as Lord Melbourne, and the late Lords Ashburton and St. Vincent. For himself, he thought the best thing that could happen to the Colonies would be what he might call the euthanasia of colonial life, and that with perfect amity and good will between both parties, the relations of free, friendly, and independent States should succeed to the colonial connection that now existed between this country and her dependencies.” The Bill under discussion when these advanced views were uttered was simply an enabling measure, under which the Legislature of Canada might constitute the Upper House in any way they thought proper. And has not the tendency of all the action of the Imperial Government towards this Colony been towards the encouragement of this idea of independence? The Constitution Act passed by the Home Parliament for New Zealand, while laying down general principles, dealt largely in details; that Act has, both in detail and in principle, been altered and modified to a large extent by our local Legislature, without any reference being made to, or authority granted by, the enacting Parliament. Even the important question of altering the Constitution of the Upper Chamber, from being a nominee to be an elective body, could be settled by the Colonial Parliament without reference to London.

provided always the consent of the people was first obtained. Again, the Colonial office, as if wishing to try the first experiment on this plucky Colony of ours, withdrew the Imperial troops from our midst, even when our internal affairs were much disturbed, and great fears entertained by many of the outlying settlers, in districts where the Natives were numerous, that their lives and properties were in utmost peril. The experiment was a bold one, but it has turned out thoroughly successful. It is found that, without leaning and depending on outside support but trusting to our own firmness and courage, supported by a different policy towards the Natives than that which prevailed formerly, an almost bloodless victory has been achieved, the aboriginal inhabitants are being gradually, but surely, won to our cause, education and industries propagated largely amongst the different tribes, and order and harmony widely prevail. The few British and other war vessels that visit our coasts are welcomed more as friendly visitors, and as excitements for the period, than as defenders of our coasts or our commerce; and the same, glorious principle of self-reliance which carried us so triumphantly through our internecine struggle will also be sufficiently prudent, attractive, and commanding in its character to maintain our independence amongst the kingdoms of the world.

As to the form of Government which may be adopted, that will of course be left to the population themselves to determine without any Home or outside intervention. Be it Monarchical or Republican, it will be modified considerably from the great models which Europe and America present to our view. Judging from the progress of opinion in other arenas, the great efforts being made to throw off trammels on thought and action which have been respected in bygone times, the thorough breaking down of old-time sentiment regarding feudalism, together with the communism of feeling which exists amongst the Colonial brotherhood, the probability—nay, the almost certainty—is that New Zealand will add another to the world's Republics.

IX.

CHANGES.

SINCE the preceding remarks were written, the Parliament of the Colony has, by a large majority, passed a Bill for the abolition of the several Provinces. As this measure, if it become law, will exercise a great influence on the future, a short statement of the relative position of parties may not be without interest, and is necessary, to understand properly the position of matters.

By the Act passed by the Imperial Government in 1852, granting a representative Constitution to the Colony of New Zealand, two forms of Government were provided. The first to be called into existence was the Provincial, thereafter the General. For the purposes of the first, the Colony was parcelled off into six divisions, and the Provinces of Auckland, New Plymouth, and Wellington, in the North; Nelson, Canterbury, and Otago, in the South Island, were established. Each of these Provinces was to possess an elected Superintendent and Council, have distinct powers of legislation, and a special revenue. After the Provincial form was brought into operation, the General was to be called into existence, to consist of the Governor, a nominated Legislative Council, and an elected House of Representatives, having their distinctive functions well defined. The idea of the Provincial was to carry out the original plan of peopling the Islands by settlements in different localities, localizing expenditure, and enacting laws suited to the special requirements of the districts. That of the General, whilst equally suitable, was more ostentatious, embodied the principles of the home constitution, had much more extended power, and withal a more centralizing tendency. To the former, the body of the common people was most attached; to the latter, those who fancied they were born to rule devoted themselves. From the earliest a contest was imminent, and soon commenced—the bone of contention, being of course, money. The Provincialist party desired their own revenues spent amongst themselves, in works of public utility; the Centralists to collect all into one common purse—create a show of authority with a make-believe

mightiness. Gradually the greater power grasped and absorbed the functions and privileges of the lesser. First, the revenues were appropriated, and then the legislative sphere was speedily narrowed. The existence of the Provinces was a peculiar eyesore to a few of the higher sort of people, and their destruction was resolutely determined on. This mode of Government was too popular to be open for direct attack, so more wily measures must be adopted. Member of a Provincial Council always was a high distinction, open to settlers in any position who could afford a little time and money, and aspired to the honor. Representative in the Assembly was a taller office; the aspirant required the command of more money, more time, and perhaps more ability. To bring the Provinces speedily to destruction, the Assembly, in 1858, passed the New Provinces Act, which, being ratified by the Imperial Parliament, new Provinces were accordingly declared—not for new territory, but breaking up the original six, for real or supposed grievances. The plan was a deep laid and insidious one, and, to a large extent, it has gained its object. In this wise it was wrought. Wellington was, in 1858, dismembered of Hawke's Bay, the lands of which were speedily bought up by its promoters, and it became a comfortable location for a number of runholders. In 1859, Nelson, known as the Sleepy Hollow, was cut in two, and the new province was named Marlborough. Neither of them has followed the example of the great commanders after whom they were named, but have been content to lie down under their burdens. Otago, in 1861, was shorn of the Murihiku district, and the new Province, much to the chagrin of its denizens, was named Southland. After nine years of precarious existence, the new Province returned to the embrace of its parent. Canterbury was, in 1868, stripped of its west coast, which received the title of County of Westland. Prosperity did not attend it, so, in 1873, it was raised to the dignity of a Province, with no better result. The six original provinces were thus increased to nine.

Although a little out of place, it may be here stated that the name New Plymouth was by an Act in 1859, changed to Taranaki, by which name that Province is now known. Considered the garden of New Zealand, so far as climate and soil are con-

cerned, it has not been able to raise sufficient for its subsistence. Relying on the value of its iron sand for a name and existence, its hopes have been completely destroyed by the announcement of the Premier that the sand is only fit for making asphalt for foot-paths. This fair Province is now to be made the penal settlement of the Colony. The convicts are to be employed in the construction of a breakwater and harbor works, which will, in after days, be pointed to as a stupendous folly on the part of the present Government, their services not being required.

The promoter of the New Provinces Act did not claim the paternity of the Abolition Bill, although he was credited with it. Himself, however, the Superintendents and members of all the new and unprosperous Provinces, strongly supported it in the House and so it was carried. If the Abolition Bill becomes law, the Hon Mr. Stafford has attained the acme of his wishes; the Provincial form of Government is destroyed; the election of representatives goes with it, and agents and executive officers appointed by the Governor will exist in their stead; the management of our landed estate is taken away; revenues collected from all sources, and in all districts, will go to one centre, and be there spent; for redress of any grievances the people will require to go from home; and to carry out any works of special or local benefit, they will not only have to tax themselves, but also require to go to a jealous neighbour to ask permission to have these works carried out. In proposing such a radical change in the Constitution as the Abolition Bill contemplates, it would naturally be considered that its promoters would be men distinguished for eminent and important services in the past. A view of the position of each of the three great estates of the realm will be interesting.

Normandy, Governor, stands chief of the three. His Excellency, prior to the assembling of Parliament, had, for the period of six months, occupied his high position. A perfect stranger in the country, with no brilliant spots in his previous career, and having made once a formal visit to the principal Provinces, he considered himself justified in assenting to a measure which was opposed in the House by nearly all the members acknowledged to be statesmen—one of them a former Governor, and the man by whom principally the Constitution was framed. Although the

country was in a flourishing condition, and the people quite contented with the condition of things, in no wise clamorous for a change, but the reverse—instead of, as he would have been justified in doing, reserving the Bill for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon, he at once gave effect to the measure by attaching his signature, whilst strangely enough the doubtful character of the scheme is borne testimony to by itself, as it is not to come into force until the "day next after the last day of the first session of next Parliament."

By the Legislative Council, or Upper House, the proposal was received with great joy, inasmuch as it would destroy a popular form of Government. This branch of the Legislature is selected from a peculiar section of the community—men noted for their ability in acquiring large landed estates, and devoted to the glorious cause of multiplying sheep and cattle,—the squatocracy, who have a single eye to their own interests, and do not believe in anything so strongly as large runs and small population. As a rule, the members of this chamber can only look on their fellows in the lower chamber with a powerful eyeglass, as they are too small to be seen by naked vision. One of the honorable members certainly opposed the measure, but he is notorious, not for the exceeding greatness of his flocks and herds, but only for his espousal of the popular cause, and for devoting himself to the interests of the people. Nevertheless, a good old soldier, a thorough politician, as well as a good old man, is Sir John L. C. Richardson.

The absence of the Premier from the Colony on the arrival of the new Governor necessitated a reconstruction of the Cabinet, it being necessary that the oaths of office should be taken by him. The Ministry was thus constituted during the recess, and had not the opportunity of receiving the confidence of Parliament. The members were, however, not much changed, only one new one being introduced to fill the position of Minister of Justice. Not holding a seat in the House, it was first proposed to elevate this gentleman by nominating him to join the Peers; but a little talk occurring, a quiet country constituency was induced to elect him as its representative, and he was introduced as member, and Minister duly constituted. None of the other members had ever

done anything to make them favorably known to fame, save the absent one and the Native Minister. The latter has managed to control the Maories, and bring them into subjection by mysterious measures, into which Parliament itself dare not pry, the expense being no object. The absent one alone having a political reputation worth caring for, kept out of the way, as he certainly would not stain his consistency by apostatising from the Honorable Julius Vogel, apostle of Provincialism, to Sir Julius Vogel, advocate for Centralism. The country generally pronounced him to be the one member, and alone, in the Cabinet possessed of anything approaching to legislative or administrative ability, and in both capacities he was acknowledged to excel.

The House of Representatives was not considered to be of a higher standard than the average of its predecessors. Indeed the leading newspapers, especially in Otago, mentioned members by name representing that Province as totally unfit and unworthy to hold a seat in the House. In addition to this, the Parliament itself was in an expiring state, being in its last session; and common prudence should have dictated to the members that, before making such a radical change in the Constitution, the constituencies should have been consulted, not only on the change, but also as to what was to be substituted. And not only should prudential considerations have dictated this course, but the leading mind in the Cabinet, Sir Julius Vogel, in the previous session, on introducing a motion having the object of abolishing the Provinces in the North Island only, cautiously observed:—"Although I believe throughout both the North and the Middle Island the opinion of the people of the Colony would ratify such action, yet there would be a feeling throughout the country, on the part even of those who approve of such legislation, that it would be dangerous to indulge in large legislation of this kind in a hurried manner, and without giving due notice of it. Even those who approve of it might justly say that they could not welcome any surprise of the kind. They might feel a sense of insecurity if such large questions were introduced and legislated upon during the sitting of Parliament, without due notice being given to the people of the Colony, so that they might express their opinions, by petition or otherwise, upon the matter. It is

quite possible, therefore, that men who approve of the measure might most regret its being carried into effect hurriedly, because it might lead to a precedent of surprise which might be almost considered something of the nature of a *coup d'état*." So spake that astute statesman, Sir Julius, and knowing the thorough consistency of his political life and action, no one would for a moment suppose that, had he been in his place, he would have supported the passing of the Abolition Bill. It would have been well for some of the lesser lights in the Cabinet, and in the House, had they followed his advice. What the people thought of the precipitate action of the majority will be related shortly.

Having seen, then, the long experience of the Governor, the high legislative ability and character of the majority of the members, and the extent of the duration of the Parliament by which this Bill was past, it will follow that the minority who opposed the measure should be described. The opposition was resolute and determined. Point after point was disputed with a courage and a skill of which the cause was well worthy. The number of the Opposition was small, but almost every one was a host in himself—men in whom the large majority of the electors of the Colony had implicit confidence,—tried men who had been found worthy, in whose hands the honor and prosperity of the country were safe. The leader of the Opposition, Sir George Grey, was not only formerly Governor of this Colony, but was so distinguished for his ability in that capacity as to be transferred to the then more important Colony of the Cape, when its affairs were in a disastrous state, and needed one of Her Majesty's ablest representatives to arrange them. Sir George was the Governor by whose advice, and under whom, representative government was conferred on New Zealand. He was in fact the framer of the Constitution. In his place in the House, as member for Auckland City, and also Superintendent of that Province, he fought valiantly for the constitution. Associated with him were Mr. Fitzherbert, Superintendent of Wellington; Mr. Rolleston, Superintendent of Canterbury; and Mr. Macandrew, Superintendent of Otago. These four men were the highest representative men in the Assembly, speaking not only for their individual constituencies, but also for their Provinces, the four most important

in the Colony ; and had it not been for the salamander action of the General Government, in depriving the former two of all their available revenue, and asking them to make bricks without clay, each would have been swimmingly prosperous. The Superintendents of the smaller provinces were in the majority, in hope of gaining something by the change. In the ranks of the minority, other names will be found who have done the State some service in former days, and whose names will, along with their more prominent coadjutors, command the esteem and gratitude of their countrymen for the noble defence they made of the principle that a free and educated people should have not only the right to be consulted in deciding the form of Government under which they are to live, but also that it is the imperative duty of their representatives to submit for their decision, through a general election, whether a change is to be made or not. And more especially was this the case in this instance, when it was proposed to destroy the branch of the Government which had by judicious care and administration been chiefly instrumental in forwarding the national prosperity, and without stating what was to be set up in its place. Far more anxious and thorough observation and experience is needed to frame and suit a form of Government for a country and people than our senators seem to have imagined ; and for their ruthless haste in undoing what wiser men than themselves had carefully constructed, the constituencies whom they so misrepresented have sent them to seek a place of repentance, and some of them have sought it bitterly, and with tears. The names of the Otago members who opposed the carrying of the measure were—J. B. Bradshaw, Wakaia ; J. C. Brown, Tuapeka ; J. Macandrew, Port Chalmers ; J. W. Thompson, Clutha ; D. Reid, Taieri ; R. Stout, Caversham ; W. A. Murray, Bruce. The Bill was carried by a majority of 19, or, with the Speaker, 20 votes.

As it is with Otago principally this history has to do, it will be well now to see, as formerly stated, what the people here thought on the matter.

No sooner was the result of the division known in Dunedin than steps were taken to mark the approval of the conduct of the minority in so resolutely opposing this uncalled-for, unjusti-

fiable invasion of the people's rights. How to do it was the question. After due consideration, it was resolved to invite the more prominent members of the Opposition to accompany His Honor the Superintendent and his Otago supporters to Dunedin, and there receive with him the ovation that was to be accorded him. The invitation was accepted by the Superintendents of Auckland, Wellington, and Canterbury, along with Messrs. Bunny (from Wellington) and Sheehan (from Auckland). Arriving at Port Chalmers on the 27th October, 1875, they were cordially welcomed. On the special train which conveyed them to Dunedin coming into the Station, the crowd awaiting their coming vociferously cheered them, and in triumphal procession escorted the carriages that conveyed the honored guests to the Club, where they were to reside. A heartier or more decided expression of approval of the honest, fearless, straightforward conduct of public men could not be given. Nor did it stop with the reception. A public banquet was accorded, and the largest floor space in the city, Messrs. Sargood, Son, and Ewen's new warehouse, was handsomely placed at the service of the Committee, and in it, on the evening of the same day, the greatest crowd that ever sat at a complimentary feast in the City of Dunedin, or other City in the Colony, felt honored by having the able defenders of their rights in their midst, and listening to the words of sound political wisdom which fell from their lips. The result of this demonstration, and others which followed, will be afterwards noticed particularly. At present, it may be remarked that the supporters of the Abolition policy predicted a great failure for the whole affair. Finding their prediction likely to be false, another course was pursued, and that was to reduce the banquet from being a public recognition of the political action of His Honor and friends to a mere friendly welcome and congratulation on having fought so pluckily. But the promoters and the supporters were not to be so easily caught, and with unmistakable language they announced that the banquet had not only a political signification, but was for political purposes, and for these alone. The thoroughly complete success of the whole arrangements sank like gall and wormwood into the heart of the Government party, and, with maddened rage, they unscrupulously

risked every statement to try to counteract the effect. It was, however, but a vain effort. The Province had pronounced its verdict, notwithstanding the protestations of the Dunedin and local journals, and with calm, dispassionate purpose the electorates proceeded to give effect thereto.

After the dissolution of Parliament, writs were issued for the election of new representatives, and either by chance, or by one of those special providences that shape the ends of mankind, the first election fell to the lot of the City of Dunedin. Hitherto, Dunedin had been represented by two members, but on account of its increased size and importance, the Assembly awarded it and Waitaki each an additional member; so that, on this occasion, three instead of two members were to be elected. The Hon. Mr. Reynolds had represented the City in several Parliaments, was popular among the electors, always a strong Provincialist, and relied on as such, but during the Assembly, having occupied a place in the Cabinet, he so far forgot himself as to give his support to the Abolition Bill. After a protracted delay he came to Dunedin, and met his constituents, his colleague, Mr. Wales, being with him on the platform. His plausible address would not take, and Mr. Wales would not be listened to. The latter gentleman took the not over gentle hint, and did not offer himself as a sacrifice. The nomination day came round, six candidates were proposed, and the poll resulted in the three on the Provincial ticket being returned by an overwhelming majority. Waitaki followed suit, rejecting the old member, and returning two Provincialists. Invercargill, Roslyn, Maitauri, Riverton, Wallace, Lakes, and Mount Ida, all put aside their old members, and returned new men. Of the twelve members from Otago who supported the Abolition Bill, only one has been elected as representative for his former constituency, and two for other districts; of the seven who voted against the third reading, only one has lost his seat. It is a noteworthy fact that the old members were very vehement in supporting the Bill, declaring that their constituents were strongly in its favor;—the result has shown how far they were mistaken. Loudly and emphatically has Otago thus protested against the tyrannical conduct of the majority in the House, and against the grievous wrong which has

been done by passing the measure. The course that ought to have been followed was to drop the Bill on its second reading, and appeal to the country for its decision.

X.

EFFECTS.

HAVING seen the nature of the changes proposed, it will be in place now to look at the effects likely to follow.

On the Colony, as a whole, the effect will be injurious. As already so clearly pointed out in the speech of the Premier, quoted in the previous chapter, the suddenness of the change will produce a sense of insecurity in the stability of our institutions. If changes can be made so suddenly, and without notice, there is no limit to their extent, or assurance as to their frequency. In the financial aspect, it will tell most. It betrays mistrust in the Government as to the soundness of its position—that there is something rotten in the State; and rottenness there is, but it exists in the Central Government, not in the Provincial. The Financial Statement of the Treasurer indicated this fact. Some of the Provinces are poor, but they do not try to conceal their impecuniosity; the cause of it is well known—the General Government deprived them of all their revenues, and then told them to carry on their works. The secret for the change is that the Government of the Colony want money to maintain their extravagance, and they must have it by some means or other. Already they have taxed every article of import possible, and to the utmost bearable limit; they have borrowed all the money they can venture with safety to ask; and now they wish to appropriate the land revenue of the Province—not to turn it to profitable account, but to squander it in the keeping up of an enormous civil service. If they succeed in this, the next will

soon follow—to collect all auctioneers' and publicans' licenses, all taxes on dogs, horses, and vehicles, and make them Colonial revenue, under and by Acts of the General Assembly. The money lender takes notes of such sudden alterations, and draws his own conclusions.

The change, if effected, will not be permanent or final. No one will for a moment suppose that the eminent men who, in the foreground, denounce the alteration, backed as they are by the largest and most influential constituencies and provinces which contribute by far the most to the general revenue, and where the greatest amount of intelligence naturally exists, will rest quiet and contented under a form of Government forced on them by the numerical superiority of the representatives of the smaller provinces and outlying districts, when they are fully convinced that it will be prejudicial to the best interests of those whom they represent. Such a supposition would reflect dishonor on the leaders of the popular party. If overpowered in the Assembly, they will not tamely, and with broken spirit, submit to the change, they will not willingly yield up the valued privileges of which they are the custodians, and on their refusal, they will have the undoubted support of almost the entire populace.

The prospect of the change has revived the cry for separation. The Premier was, in former times, a fierce denouncer of Centralism and its extravagance; was a warm advocate, first for the separation of the two Islands, then for one Province in each Island, afterwards to abolish the North Island Provinces, and now, to abolish the Provinces altogether, and support the Centralism which he formerly condemned. Truly, if he can be trusted who circulates so remarkably within a few years, men professing less ability, but possessing more stability, may, when they see their common country in great danger, adopt measures which their best judgments tell them, though not desirable, are imperatively demanded. If this rude and uncalled-for interference with existing lawful rights is carried out—and the power of the Assembly to do so without the consent of the Imperial Government is by some questioned—then it is not difficult to foretell that the dismemberment of the Colony is sure to be the sequence. In addition to insular separation, the shout has already been heard, "Let Auckland and Otago bear their own

burdens, and have the management of their own affairs." Such a result will be detrimental to our prosperity, and hinder the glorious prospects of the future.

Another effect will be that those Provinces which have been making the greatest strides in prosperity and advancement will be checked, and brought to a stand-still in their career. Otago will be by far the greatest sufferer, and Dunedin will suffer more than any other part of Otago. Having had greater obstacles to overcome, greater opposition and indifference from the General Government than any of the other Provinces, it has, by dint of dogged perseverance and plodding industry on the part of its settlers, steady enterprise, and careful calculation on the part of its merchants, prudent forethought and proper administration on the part of its Government, combined with the great impulse of the gold discovery, forged rapidly ahead, till now it stands far before any of the rest, both as regards population, revenue, commerce, productions, industries, and institutions, so that by the entire removal of its own affairs from its own territory to a distant and jealous centre, there will be a re-action on its prosperity to a greater extent than on any other of the Provinces.

The General Government have executed no public works in Otago out of revenue, excepting the erection of a few buildings and the line of telegraph. This latter was, however, originated by the Provincial, extended to outlying districts, and purchased by the General Government, when it was found expedient to have the whole system under one control. Any works which have been commenced or executed have been done out of loan, and the experience of these is not such as to commend them in preference to Provincially executed works. Take for instance the operations under the Immigration and Public Works Act of 1870. Immigration had, prior to that date, been exclusively conducted both as regards numbers and class by the Province. Since that date the Colonial Government assumed control, and if the experience of the settlers and the records of the Police Courts tell reliable tales, the character and suitableness of the immigration have fallen very far short of the standard it had obtained under the local management. The Province has been able to absorb all the labour introduced when it was at all suitable, but a large number of people have been brought who would not have passed

muster by the Provincial Agents. Take again railway construction from both points of view. At the outset the Colonial Government made a boast that it would build the railways cheaper, quicker and more substantial than the Province could do. The result has not testified to the truth of the assertion. The first estimated cost of the lines has been greatly exceeded, the time occupied in their construction has been most tediously protracted, and the cost which will be entailed for maintenance will be a serious charge on their returns. If the Provincial Government had been in possession of the funds, the lines would have been as cheaply and more substantially constructed, and a much greater length of mileage would have been open for traffic than has yet been accomplished. The result of the management of the lines now opened is a strong proof in favour of this conclusion. In the Province of Auckland, the lines are under General Government management, they are not paying, and elicit loud expressions of discontent from the public. In Otago they are managed by the Provincial authorities, are paying well, and almost every one is satisfied. Another strong proof of the unfitness of the General Government to carry out efficiently public services will be found in the mail arrangements. Otago as a Province, before the General Government moved in the matter, established a steam Mail service between Victoria and New Zealand, which is carried on still, and is wrought with so much punctuality and despatch as to command by far the greatest amount of support from the people. The Colonial Government some years after Otago had started the venture, entered into arrangements for inter-provincial and colonial services, which proved miserable bungles and soon collapsed. Afterwards it attempted a Panama route, terminating in bankruptcy. The San Francisco service is on its second or third trial and again is giving signs of decay, and the very management of the mails along the New Zealand coast shows such a want of capacity as would damn the effort if made on the part of any private firm. The reason is obvious to any calm observer, and it is this—that instead of making the mail service subservient to and dependent on the mercantile and travelling community, the attempt is to make the public dependent on the service and to direct trade and commerce to a centre of its own choosing. Other instances might be adduced to prove the inability of the Central Government to

efficiently and economically carry on public practical business, but these will suffice to affirm the statement.

In every department of the public service in Otago under control of the Central Government—Customs, Postal, Telegraph, Registration, &c., a far larger amount of revenue is yielded than is required for management, the whole of that surplus is taken away from the Province and spent some where else, so that the Province is not only self-supporting, but is the largest contributor to the support of these Institutions in other Provinces and of the General Government itself. The whole history of the dealings of the General Government with Otago has been one of spoliation and deception—Obtaining its revenues under false promises. Two notable instances may be given. Under one pretence or another the Customs Revenue was gradually abstracted until 1870, when even the proportion of three-eighths was taken away, and a greatly reduced payment in the shape of a capitation allowance was substituted. Under the Immigration and Public Works Acts the surplus revenue in each Province, from its own railways, was guaranteed to that Province. Otago railways show a large surplus, and now, forsooth, that honest Government tells the people of the Province we intend to take your railway profits from you and with these profits pay the loss on the Wellington, Nelson, Marlborough and other lines.

Again, when the Abolition Act was passed, the solemn assurance was given that the compact of 1856, by which the lands of the South Island were assured for the uses of that island, would be fixed securely by statute; it now appears that the exigencies of the public service, which means the extravagance, wastefulness, and incapacity of the Central Government, has squandered all its income, unprofitably invested a large amount of its loans, has been reckless in its enterprises, and now the patrimony of the Middle Island, which it has carefully and judiciously utilised, is to be taken away to support the cumbrous administration at Wellington.

The future will tell whether the people of Otago will quietly submit to such arbitrary interference with their property and rights.

1845.

The Otago Settlement was resolved on at a meeting held in the City Hall, Glasgow, on the 16th May, 1845, and the following were appointed the Association for promoting the Settlement:

The Right Hon. William Johnston, of
Kirkhill, Lord Provost of Edinburgh
The Right Hon. Fox Maule, M.P.
Sir John C. Fairlie, Bart., of Fairlie.
Sir James Forrest, Bart., of Comiston
Sir William C. Seton, Bart., of Pit-
medden
Andrew Aldcorn, Esq., M.D. Oban
Thomas Anderson, Esq., Hamilton
John Bain, Esq., of Morriston
John Blackie, senr., Esq., Glasgow
John Blackie, junr., Esq., Glasgow
George Blair, Esq., Greenock
Robert Blair, Esq., Edinburgh
William Brown, Esq., Glasgow
William Brown, Esq., Maybole
Allan Buchanan, Esq., Glasgow
William Buchanan, Esq., Glasgow
Archibald Burns, Esq., Perth
David Campbell, Esq., Mount Hamil-
ton, Ayrshire
William Campbell, Esq., of Tillechewan
Robert Cargill, Esq., Edinburgh
Thomas Constable, Esq., Edinburgh
George Cousin, Esq., Edinburgh
William Cowan, Esq., Edinburgh
David Craigie, Esq., Perth
James Crawford, Esq., Sheriff of Perth-
shire
William H. Crawford, Esq., of Craw-
furdland.
Henry Dunlop, Esq., of Craigton

R. H. Gunning, Esq., Edinburgh
James Hamilton, Esq., of Ninewar
James M. Hogg, Esq., of Newliston
Neil Jamieson, Esq., Provost of Rothe-
say
John Ker, Esq., Greenock
James B. M'Combie, Esq., of Gilly-
brands
William Macfie, Esq., of Langhouse
James M'Ilwraith, Esq., of Auchen-
flower
Archibald M'Indoe, Esq., Rothesay
Charles M'Kinlay, Esq., Rothesay
Patrick B. Mure Macredie, Esq., of
Perceaton
Alexander E. Monteith, Esq., Sheriff of
Fife
Dugald Munn, Esq., Rothesay
Andrew Munro, Esq., Greenock
Robert Peter, Esq., Aberfeldy
Alexander Rankin, Esq., Glasgow
Hugh Redpath, Esq., Edinburgh
Adam Rolland, Esq., of Gask
Alexander Ross, Esq., Edinburgh
Robert Roxburgh, Esq., Greenock
Charles Scott, Esq., of Hawkhill
George Smyttan, Esq., M.D. Elin-
burgh
George Taylor, Esq., Ayr
George M'icken Torrence, Esq., of
Threave
William Whitehead, Esq., Edinburgh
James Wyld, Esq., of Gilston.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

James Anderson, Esq.
William Brownly, Esq.
A. Gibson Carmichael, Esq.
William Chalmers, Esq., M.D.
William Cook, Esq.
Charles Cowan, Esq., M.P.
William Hamilton, Esq.

Lewis M'Kay, Esq.
James Marshall, Esq.
David Napier, Esq.
James Nisbet, Esq.
James R. Robertson, Esq.
A. P. Stewart, Esq., M.D.
James Watson, Esq.

James Macandrew, Esq.

Secretary to the Association: John M'Glashan, Esq.

Honorary Secretary to the London Committee: James Watson, Esq., 21 Berners-st.

Chief Office of the Association: 27, South Hanover-st., Edinburgh.

1847.

November 22.—General power of Attorney issued by the New Zealand Company to William Cargill, Esq., empowering him to act on behalf of the Company in the settlement of Otago.

November 27.—Ship "John Wickliff" sailed from London for Otago, with Captain Cargill and 90 emigrants. Ship "Philip Laing" sailed from Greenock for Otago, with Rev. Mr. Burns and 236 emigrants.

1848.

March 23.—Ship "John Wickliff" arrived from London with first settlers: 116 days.

April 15.—Ship "Philip Laing" arrived from Greenock with first settlers: 139 days.

July 8.—Ship "Victory" arrived from London.

September 1.—Church and Schoolhouse erected and opened.

September 21.—Ship "Blundell" arrived from London.

December 12.—Ship "Bernicia" arrived from London.

December 13.—First number of *Otago News* published. Dunedin cricketers issued challenge to the Wellington Cricket Club to meet half-way, and have a trial of skill. Prices of provisions: Beef, fresh, 7d. to 7½d. per lb.; 4lb. loaf, 10d.; butter, 1s. 8d. to 2s. per lb.; flour, per 100lb., 16s. to 23s.; mutton, 7d. to 7½d. per lb.; potatoes, per ton, £4 to £5 10s.; sugar, 4d. to 6d. per lb. Wages, per day: Mechanics, 5s. to 7s.; laborers, 3s. to 4s. Name of Settlement declared fixed as Otago, not Otakau.

December 27.—Bench of Justices advertised thanks to special constables for turning out on Christmas day on occasion of threatened riot by sailors of a foreign vessel.

December 31.—Revenue for period, £909 10s. 7d.; expenditure £659 4s. 9d.

1849.

January 8.—Ship "Ajax" arrived from London. Settlement contains two hotels, a church and school, wharf, Oddfellows' Society, and Cricket Club.

January 24.—Reply received from William Fox, Esq., General Agent of New Zealand Company, refusing to grant the petition of workmen and laborers of Otago to limit the time of work to eight hours, and to raise wages above 3s. a day : reason—their brethren in Wellington wrought longer hours, and received only 2s. 6d.

January 29.—First annual dinner of H. and H. Oddfellows Lodge.

February 7.—First symptom of disagreeances appearing.

February 21.—Eight hours system of labor established.

March 23.—First anniversary of settlement; celebrated by aquatic and rural sports, finishing with a ball in the evening; commemorated by Divine service in Church, forenoon and afternoon.

March 24.—Sports continued. Horse races.

March 31.—Population : Males, 426 ; females, 319—Total, 745. Births during year, 25 ; deaths, 9 ; marriages, 8.

April 11.—Ship " Mary " arrived from London.

April 23.—Regatta at Port Chalmers, or native name Koputai.

May 2.—Native industries noted : cheffonier and writing-desk made of rimu. Cabbage weighing 56lb exhibited.

May 26.—Public meeting, protesting against introduction of convict exiles.

June 5.—Ship " Mariner " arrived from London.

June 9.—*Otago News* enlarged, and published weekly.

June 15.—Cheap Flour Company proposed to import from Nelson flour, timber, butter, oats, seed corn, grass seeds, &c.

June 23.—Library of the " Church of Otago " opened.

July 28.—Dray road as far as Saddle Hill and coal mines completed.

August 25.—Establishment of a market place, and day urged.

September 8.—Published, " Notes on the suburban and rural districts of Otago Settlement."

September 11.—Ship " Larkins " arrived from London.

September 23.—Ship " Cornwall " arrived from London.

Died at Otago, May 31st, 1849, Class Settlement : aged fourteen months.

October 1.—T. S. Watson and two others drowned in harbor.

October 9.—Public meeting to consider Edward Gibbon Wakefield's letter.

October 10.—Progress and condition of settlement reviewed by *News*.

November 20.—Ship "Kelso" arrived from London.

November 24.—Deputy-Registrar of births, deaths, and marriages appointed for Otago.

December 5.—Ship "Canning" arrived from London.

December 19.—Cricket Club formed.

December 26.—Ship "Mooltan" arrived from the Clyde.

December 31.—Revenue for year, £1,995 8s. 11d.; expenditure, £1,732 5s. 6d.

1850.

January 5.—Schooner "Amazon" advertised to sail for Californian Diggings.

January 26.—First fire: Monson's house, Water of Leith, burned.

February 23.—Dunedin and Port Chalmers proclaimed towns.

March 2.—Teetotal Society formed. H.M.S. "Acheron" arrived to complete survey of coast.

March 14.—Dunedin Property Investment Company formed.

March 16.—Regatta at Port Chalmers.

March 26.—Ship "Lady Nugent" arrived from London. Second anniversary of Province celebrated. Horse races.

April 1.—Population of Settlement: Males, 670; females, 512—Total, 1,182.

May 11.—First saw and flour mill started, Water of Leith: Valpy's.

May 31.—Subscription list opened to retain the *News*.

June 4.—H.M.S. "Acheron" returned, having completed survey of south coast.

June 12.—Public meeting, protesting against surplus revenue being sent to Wellington: £900.

June 13.—Money sent to Wellington per "Acheron."

July 11.—Money sent back.

July 30.—Judge of Supreme Court appointed for Otago.

July 16.—A. C. Strobe, Esq., appointed Resident Magistrate and Sub-Treasurer for Otago.

July 26.—Prospectus of United Sheep Association issued.

August 6.—Ship "Mariner" arrived from London.

September 4.—Ship "Poitiers" arrived from London.

October 24.—Ship "Phœbe Dunbar" arrived from London.

November 17.—Governor Grey arrived on his first visit to the Settlement since its establishment; address presented; levée.

December 3.—Public meeting, to consider the "Provincial Councils Bill."

December 4.—Second anniversary Oddfellows in new Hall.

December 20.—Subscription started to erect a building for Church of England. Only one criminal case since arrival of first ship.

December 21.—No. 91 of the *News*; last of its race—"Farewell," ex-leader.

1851.

January 17.—Schooner "Titan" arrived from London.

January 21.—Social soiree held in Dunedin Schoolhouse.

January 26.—Ordination of elders in connection with Church of Otago.

January 28.—Brig "Pioneer" arrived from Glasgow.

February 3.—First vessel built in Settlement launched.

February 8.—First No. of *Witness*: published fortnightly, under the guardianship of a Committee, being too much for one man.

February 14.—Horticultural Society formed: Judge Stephen, President. Foundation stone of Forbury House laid.

March 8.—Jury list published.

March 14.—Meeting as to forming substantial road to Port Chalmers.

March 25.—Meeting to consider modified pasturage regulations.

April 3.—"Harvest Home" at Forbury.

April 14.—Agricultural Society formed.

May 6.—Ship "Cresswell" arrived from London.

May 17.—Disturbance at Survey Office as to possession—Capt.

Cargill and Mr. Kettle, Bench of Magistrates, convened to decide; public excluded.

May 13.—Public meeting regarding nominee representatives, the question being, should Mr. Valpy accept or decline a seat in the Legislative Council, being a nominee?

June 3.—Supreme Court opened: Mr. Justice Stephen held a levée, numerous attended; being neither criminal nor civil business, the Court was adjourned till 3rd September; non-attending jurymen were directed to be summoned.

June 6.—Dinner given by the Magistrates to Mr. Justice Stephen to celebrate the opening of the Supreme Court; Her Majesty's health was drank very coldly, and the Governor omitted.

June 9.—Severe gale: Immigrant Barracks so shaken as to be condemned.

June 11.—First meeting of Otago Settlers' Association.

July 5.—Dunedin Mechanics' Institution formed. Regulations for the management of the Burying Ground issued.

July 19.—*Witness* leader headed Defeat of the "Little Enemy."

August 2.—Prospectus of Otago Banking Company issued.

August 7.—Ship "Stately" arrived from London.

August 30.—*Witness* published weekly.

September 2.—Supreme Court sitting: no business of either class.

September 11.—Notice issued by R.M. against driving and killing bullocks on Sabbath.

September 26.—Meeting of Bench of Magistrates to consider the best way to expend £60 in repairing the Port Chalmers road—authorised by His Excellency.

September 28.—Ship "Dominion" arrived from London.

October 27.—Gold reported in quartz at Goodwood.

November 8.—Complete formation of Banking Company announced.

November 14.—R.M. Court: J.P. v. J.P., assault.

November 16.—Ship "Clara" arrived from London.

November 23.—Ship "Simlah" arrived from London.

November 29.—Drawing of Dunedin Exhibited.

December 2.—Third sitting of Supreme Court: no business.

December 27.—Present of a bell for the Church received from friends at home.

1852.

January 7.—Public meeting to review the state of affairs of the Settlement.

January 22.—Trial: Justice Stephen *v.* Mansford, Graham, and Webb: "conspiracy." Mansford *v.* Stephen: assault. Barge, "Bon Accord," launched. Threatened duel between Dr. Manning and Justice Stephen.

February 7.—Meeting of Bench to consider proclaiming District of Otago into Hundreds. Ship "Columbus" arrived from London.

February 16.—Public meeting anent the Constitution of New Zealand.

March 1.—Ship "Maori" arrived from London.

March 3.—Mr. Justice Stephen and family left Dunedin.

March 8.—Public meeting to establish an opposition newspaper.

March 23.—Fourth anniversary celebrated. Horse races.

April 3.—Births incessant; marriages numerous; deaths, few.

April 26.—Public meeting to consider the state of the roads.

May 4.—Ship "Agra" arrived from London. Bench of Magistrates decided, by a majority, that the reporters should be *for ever* excluded from their meetings.

May 13.—Bench of Magistrates, by a majority, censured Mr. Reynolds for reporting the proceedings against the decision of last meeting.

May 13.—Proclamation abolishing Supreme Court sittings in Otago.

June 1.—Sitting of the Supreme Court announced; 36 jurymen summoned and attended; again no business—this time no Judge.

June 7.—Proclamation to register a body of electors for Dunedin Town and Country Districts.

August 8.—Wreck of the Schooner "Amazon," at the Bluff, reported.

August 9.—Proclamation determining number of members for

Provincial Council of New Munster, Otago : Town of Dunedin, 1 ; Dunedin Country, 2.

September 1.—*Melée* on public street : J.P.'s figure largely.

September 21.—Bench of Magistrates to decide on Registration claims.

September 25.—W. H. Valpy, Esq., J.P., died at Forbury.

October 7.—Ship "*Persia*" arrived from London.

October 30.—Pending the obtaining a Charter for the Bank, Messrs. Macandrew and Co. requested to issue short dated Promissory Notes.

November 6.—Petition to Governor against such a procedure. Rejoicings on receipt of the New Constitution.

November 9.—Ship "*Slain's Castle*" arrived from London.

November 23.—Ship "*Stately*" arrived from London.

November 25.—Public meeting to establish a weekly produce market.

1853.

January 3.—Mechanics' Institute opened : Grecian-Doric style of architecture.

January 14.—First sale of land outside Otago block ; 150 acres sold in three lots.

February 16.—Population, 1,752.

February 26.—Ship "*Tasmania*" arrived from London.

February 28.—Boundaries of Province proclaimed.

March 6.—Ship "*Royal Albert*" arrived from London. Customs' boat capsized coming from Port Chalmers ; collector lost £130 in gold.

March 12.—Nineteen Magistrates in Otago, being one J.P. to every 20 male adults.

March 15.—Otago Property Investment Company formed.

April 2.—First anniversary Fair and Market in Dunedin.

April 6.—Dinner to Captain Cargill, leader and founder of the Settlement ; 214 present.

April 16.—Proclamation of Otago as a Province, with Superintendent and Provincial Council.

April 30.—North-east Valley Bridge completed.

July 5.—Meeting of Justices to revise list of claimants for Electoral Roll. Decided the Maoris should not be entitled to register as freeholders.

July 16.—Otago Union Meal Mills projected.

July 20.—Ship "Maori" arrived from London.

July 27.—Pasturage regulations, land sales, and timber licenses.

September 6.—Captain Cargill elected unanimously as first Superintendent.

September 20.—M.P.C., Town of Dunedin : Cutten, 54 ; Adam, 50 ; Rennie, 39 ; (Robertson, 33 ; Mollison, 18).

September 28.—M.P.C., Country District : Harris, 146 ; Macandrew, 118 ; Reynolds, 114 ; Gillies, 111 ; Anderson, 97 ; M'Glashan, 94 ; (Smith, 86 ; Chalmers, 79 ; Shand, 76).

September 29.—Members of Assembly, Dunedin : J. Macandrew unopposed.

October 1.—Members of Assembly, Country District : J. Cargill W. H. Cutten, unopposed.

October 3.—Sale of land by Natives southward of Otago completed at Port Chalmers, documents signed, and first instalment of money paid.

October 8.—Ship "Rajah" arrived from London.

October 21.—Welcome dinner to John M'Glashan, Esq.

November 19.—Preliminary meeting of the Provincial Council Difficult in the way.

December 10.—Ship "Carnatic" arrived from London.

December 30.—Provincial Council opened ; nine members ; first session commenced—ended, 25th April, 1854.

1854.

January 13.—Macandrew and Cutten Gazetted as first Executive Council.

January 28.—J. M'Glashan appointed Solicitor and Treasurer.

February 5.—Ship "Stately" arrived from London.

February 22.—Ship "Clutha" arrived from Leith.

February 13.—Meeting to welcome Revs. Messrs. Wills and Bannerman.

March 16.—Reynolds appointed member of Executive.

June 27.—Presbytery of Otago constituted.

July 8.—Erection of St. Paul's Episcopal Church resolved on.

July 29.—Ship "Thetis" arrived from London.

September 8.—Otago Block proclaimed into three Hundreds, named Dunedin, Tokomairiro, and Clutha.

October 7.—Schooner "Star," of Dunedin, launched.

October 21.—Custom House to be removed from Port Chalmers to Dunedin.

October 31.—Provincial Council opened; second session commenced—ended 12th September, 1855.

November 8.—Ship "Dolphin" arrived from London.

November 16.—Solemn fast for peace in Europe proclaimed by order of Governor.

December 4.—Ship "Ashmore" arrived from London.

December 12.—Ship "Pudsey Dawson" arrived from London.

December 31.—Population of Province: Males, 1,408; females, 1,149—Total, 2,557.

1855.

January 1.—Cricket Match, Fisher's Side v. Harris' Side: Harris won, 9 wickets to go down.

January 10.—Joint Stock Sheep Company formed.

January 19.—Otago Maine Law League formed.

January 25.—Burns' anniversary celebrated by a dinner.

March 12.—Public meeting on the land question in Tokomairiro approving 10s. per acre as price of rural land, with 40s. improvement clause. Dr. Schmidt starts on his exploration journey of the Province.

March 29.—Public meeting in Dunedin with same result as at Tokomairiro.

April 9.—Ship "Simlah" arrived from London.

May 31.—Custom House, Port Chalmers, broken into and safe carried away; recovered down the coast, contents safe—about £1,400.

June 1.—Meeting in aid of Patriotic Fund.

July 16.—Coal reported as discovered in Tokomairiro.

August 20.—First Town Board for Dunedin elected: nine members.

September 3.—“Gil Blas” arrived with first immigrants from Victoria.

September 15.—Provincial Council dissolved by Proclamation.

October 21.—Dunedin Gaol burned: it contained one prisoner, who wrought hard to save the building.

November 17.—Captain Cargill elected Superintendent second time unopposed.

November 23.—M.P.C. for Dunedin: Kilgour, 53; Harris, 51; Rennie, 49; Reynolds, 47; Cutten, 45; (Proudfoot, 44; Smith, 36; Carnegie, 36; Shaw, 9.)

November 26.—M.P.C. Eastern District: Adam, ; Martin, Proudfoot, (Kirkland, ; Jeffcoat,). No poll.

November 26.—M.P.C. for Western District: Hepburn, 38; M'Glashan, 37; Smith, 37; (Robertson, 16).

November 30.—M.P.C. for Central District: Macandrew, 28; Lee, 24; Burns, 23; (Fulton, 16; Shand, 15).

December 4.—M.P.C. for Tokomairiro District: J. Cargill; Southern District: Shaw and Anderson.

December 9.—M.P.C. for Port Chalmers: Mansford; Northern District: Williams.

December 11.—M.H.R. Dunedin Country District: J. Cargill and Captain Cargill unopposed; Town of Dunedin: J. Macandrew unopposed.

December 22.—*Witness* complains of having only 210 subscribers out of a population of nearly 3,000, and that its predecessor, the *News*, was starved out.

Return for 1855—Births, 91; Deaths, 13; Marriages, 37.

1856.

January 1.—Population: males, 1562; females, 1290; total, 2852.

January 13.—“Zingari” arrived from Port Victoria with Governor Browne, Lady, and Suite.

January 19.—Public *dejeuner* to His Excellency. Provincial Council met.

January 23.—Ship “Dunedin” arrived from London; 84 days from Port to Port.

January 25.—Burns's festival celebrated.

- February 1.—Ship “Isabella Hercus” arrived from London.
February 26.—Ship “Southern Cross” arrived from London;
brig “Gil Blas,” from Melbourne, sailed up to Dunedin.
March 22.—Constitutional Association formed.
March 25.—Eighth Anniversary celebrated. Horse races.
March 29.—Report of Auditors on public accounts.
April 18.—Tokomairiro Ploughing Match.
August 15.—Ship “Sir Edward Paget” arrived from London.
August 26.—Ship “Melpomené” arrived from London.
October 2.—Ship “Strathmore” arrived from London.
October 13.—Squatters’ Association formed.
December 2.—Provincial Council met.
December 26.—First number of *Colonist* issued.

1857.

- January 2.—Union Bank of Australia opened.
January 3.—First Brewery started.
January 9.—£8 fixed as upset price of quarter-acre section,
Invercargill.
January 14.—Ship “Mariner” arrived from London.
January 24.—Province proclaimed divided into Counties of
Bruce and Wallace.
January 26.—Burns’ anniversary celebrated.
February 2.—First Mail from Dunedin to Waitangi and to
Invercargill.
February 3.—Ship “William and James” arrived from London.
February 9.—Requisition to Mr. Reynolds, M.P.C., to resign;
reply, refusing; leaving for Britain.
February 20.—Brig “Worthington” wrecked, Stewart’s Island.
February 15.—Tokomairiro Church opened.
March 20.—First sale of lands, Invercargill.
March 27.—Ship “John Masterman” arrived from London.
April 3.—M.P.C. Eastern District: Young, 40; (Houden, 31).
April 16.—Ship “Maori” arrived from London.
April 18.—Ship “Dunedin” arrived from London: brought to
anchor in Dunedin Bay.

- June 19.—Discovery of ancient coin at Flannagan's.
 June 26.—Amount transmitted to Patriotic Fund, £485 8s.
 July 7.—M.P.C. Central District: Stevenson, 40; (Shand, 28).
 August 28.—M.P.C. Dunedin: Cutten, 69; (Lambert, 39).
 September 8.—M.P.C. Western District: Purdie, 40; (Langlands, 30).
 September 11.—*Colonist* enlarged.
 September 21.—Ship "Lord Hardinge" arrived from London.
 October 14.—Death of P. Proudfoot, Chief Commissioner and Treasurer.
 October 28.—Third Session Provincial Council: Superintendent's address repudiated by Executive.
 November 2.—M.P.C. Eastern District: Lambert, 37; (Howarth, 22).
 November 14.—Row about the money chest. "Southern Cross" arrived from London.
 November 26.—Ship "Bosworth" arrived from London.
 November 30.—Ship "George Canning" arrived from London.
 December 5.—£500 offered for discovery of a goldfield.
 December 24.—Second Annual Ploughing Match, Tokomairiro.

1858.

- January 2.—Reward of £500 for discovery of a goldfield; £250 for a coalfield.
 January 8.—Ship "Strathallan" arrived from Leith.
 February 9.—Ship "Robert Henderson" arrived from Glasgow: 84 days' passage.
 February 14.—Ship "Palmyra" arrived from London.
 March 13.—J. Mc'Glashan Gazetted Deputy-Superintendent.
 March 23.—Tenth anniversary celebrated.
 March 25.—Supreme Court opened by Mr. Justice Gresson.
 March 31.—Old Cemetery closed.
 April 1.—New Cemetery opened: regulations issued still in force.
 April 3.—Ship "Rockhampton" arrived from London.
 April 28.—Otago Building and Land Society started.
 April 29.—Ship "Strathfieldsay" arrived from Glasgow.



May 5.—Ship “Nourmahal” arrived from London. Land regulations issued: rural, 10s. per acre, with improvement clause of 40s.

May 22.—Ship “Strathallan” sailed for London; first ship direct; cargo, £19,010 13s.; Macandrew and Co. charterers.

June 5.—J. H. Harris called to Legislative Council.

June 7.—Meeting to memorialize against division of Province.

June 15.—M.H.R. Dunedin County: J. P. Taylor, 73; (P. M. Napier, 46).

June 17.—Ship “Strathfieldsay” sailed for Melbourne; first large ship direct with produce; J. Macandrew and Co. charterers.

July 13.—Ship “Three Bells” arrived from Glasgow. s.s. “White Swan” arrived, under engagement for inter-provincial trade.

July 22.—Public meeting of new arrivals as to wages.

July 27.—s.s. “Queen” arrived at Dunedin; laid on by Macandrew and Co. for trade between Melbourne, Otago, and Canterbury; welcomed with a salute of 20 guns.

August 31.—Re-apportionment of N.Z. Company’s debt between the three Provinces of Middle Island: Nelson, £45,000; Canterbury, £77,500; Otago, £77,500.

September 16.—Amount transmitted to India Mutiny Relief Fund, £375 6s. 9d.

September 23.—Ship “Jura” arrived from Glasgow.

September 24.—M.P.C. Port Chalmers: Thomas Taylor.

October 5.—Dinner to James Adam on his return as Immigration Agent. s.s. “Lord Worsley” arrived from London.

October 13.—M.P.C. Northern District: W. H. Teschmaker. M.P.C. Murihiku District: R. Stewart and A. M’Nab.

October 22.—Meeting to consider the question of steam communication with Melbourne.

October 27.—Ship “Agra” arrived from London. Kaikorai Flour Mill started.

November 3.—Fourth Session of Provincial Council opened. Ship “Regina” arrived from London.

November 4.—Agreement made with Macandrew and Co. for subsidy to steamer “Queen.”

December 28.—Ship “Gloucester” arrived from London.

December 31.—Return for year: Births, 243; marriages, 51; deaths, 58. Census: Males, 3,321; females, 2,765—Total, 6,086.

1859.

- January 12.—M.H.R. Dunedin: J. Macandrew, 40; (Grant, 3).
- January 17.—Ship "Melbourne" arrived from Leith.
- January 25.—s.s. "Pirate" arrived from Melbourne. Heavy flood, doing considerable damage.
- January 31.—p.s. "Geelong" arrived from Melbourne.
- February 10.—Ship "Oriental" arrived from London.
- February 12.—M.P.C. Dunedin: Thomas Dick.
- March 1.—Meeting at Invercargill approving separation.
- March 8.—Ship "Tamora" arrived from London.
- March 9.—Agreement made with Jones, Cargill and Co. for coastal steamer.
- March 14.—District Court opened; J. H. Harris, Judge; no Crown Prosecutor; Court adjourned.
- March 21.—Ship "Equator" arrived from London.
- March 23.—Eleventh anniversary celebrated: horse racing; horticultural show.
- April 5.—Barque "Revival," of Limerick, stranded at Heads.
- April 30.—Harbor steamer "Pride of the Yarra" arrived. Brigantine "Comet" landed stock at Oamaru; first direct from N.S.W.
- May 13.—Inter-colonial R.M.S.S. advertised.
- May 16.—Harbor steamer "Victoria" arrived.
- June 2.—Ship "Mariner" arrived from London.
- June 3.—Ship "Gloucester" sailed for London direct with cargo—£28,636; Jones, Cargill and Co., charterers.
- June 7.—District Court sat for business.
- June 23.—M.P.C. Tokomairiro: Smith, 20; (Dewe, 18).
- July 27.—Supreme Court: Judge Harris rebuked by Justice Gresson, and fined £50 for non-attendance as a witness.
- August 10.—Ship "Avonvale" arrived from London.
- August 12.—Duncan's flour mill, Water of Leith, started.
- August 20.—Ship "Henbury" arrived from London.

- August 22.—Ship "Henbury" burned at Port Chalmers.
 September 7.—Ship "Countess of Fife" arrived from London.
 September 12.—Ship "Alpine" arrived from Glasgow; 1,164 tons.
 October 6.—Ship "Sebastian" arrived from London.
 October 8.—Eighth Session Provincial Council opened.
 November 23.—Foundation stone of Knox Church laid.
 November 29.—Ship "Cheviot" arrived from Glasgow.
 December 2.—Ship "Sevilla" arrived from Glasgow.
 December 16.—H.M.S. "Niger" arrived, with Governor Gore Browne.
 December 22.—Levée and *dejeuner* at Provincial Hotel.

1860.

- January 3.—J. Macandrew elected Superintendent.
 January 5.—M.P.C.: Dick, 95; Kilgour, 87; Gillies, 72; Cutten, 67; Reynolds, 66; (Strode, 58; Walker, 39; M'Glashan, 32; Kettle, 18; Redmayne, 14; Martin, 8).
 January 10.—Opening of Otago Engine Works and Foundry.
 January 25.—Ship "Bosworth" arrived from London.
 February 22.—Ship "Gala" arrived from Glasgow.
 March 27.—M.H.R. Dunedin Country District: T. B. Gillies.
 April 1.—"Carolina" lost in New River.
 April 6.—Separation meeting at Invercargill.
 April 11.—Ninth session of Provincial Council.
 April 19.—Schooner "Dunedin" arrived from Dundee.
 April 28.—"Storm Cloud" arrived from Glasgow.
 May 1.—p.s. "Geelong" subsidized for North, and s.s. "Oberan" for South Coastal trade.
 May 6.—Knox Church opened.
 May 23.—M.P.C. Central District: Howarth.
 May 25.—First Town Board of Port Chalmers elected.
 May 30.—Karetai, known as "Jacky White" one of the oldest Maori Chiefs, died.
 June 9.—"Elizabeth" arrived from London.
 June 15.—Third Building Society started: Dunedin Building and Land.

- July 7.—“Ben Nevis” arrived from Leith.
July 10.—“Kinnaird” arrived from London.
July 14.—“Isabella Hamilton” arrived from London.
July 18.—Tenth session of the Provincial Council: price of rural land raised from 10s. to 20s. per acre.
July 23.—Oriental Bank opened.
July 25.—Ploughing Match, Tokomairiro: 27 ploughs.
August 6.—Captain Cargill died.
August 8.—Masonic Lodge formed.
August 11.—Agricultural Society meeting.
August 20.—“Pladda” arrived from Glasgow.
August 23.—Dunedin Total Abstinence Society formed.
August 31.—North Taieri Flour Mill started (Culling’s).
September 3.—“Robert Henderson” arrived from Glasgow.
September 11.—Meeting in aid of Taranaki settlers.
September 12.—“Bruce” arrived from Glasgow.
September 24.—“Henrietta” arrived from Glasgow.
October 1.—“William Miles” arrived from London
October 4.—Taieri Ploughing Match.
October 12.—“Oamaru Lass” wrecked at Oamaru.
October 14.—“Evening Star” arrived from London.
October 22.—p.s. “Prince Albert” arrived from Melbourne.
October 29.—“Silistria” arrived from Glasgow.
November 1.—First sale of town land in Oamaru on the spot.
Masonic Hall Company formed.
December 12.—Eleventh session of Provincial Council.
December 26.—“Chili” arrived from London.
December 29.—Regulations for Dunedin and Invercargill districts’ Volunteers.
December 31.—Bazaar in aid of Port Chalmers manse.

1861.

- January 11.—p.s. “Ada” wrecked at Molyneux.
January 29.—“Lady Egidia” arrived from Glasgow.
January 31.—Agreement for monthly inter-colonial steam service, Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.; Carisbrook proclaimed a Jail; Oriental and Union Banks opened branches at Invercargill.

February 5.—M.P.C. Tokomairiro: Hardy, 53; (Popplewell, 14; Adam, 10).

February 9.—Ship "Cashmere" arrived from London.

February 16.—*Southern News* published Invercargill.

February 20.—Tokomairiro Cattle Show. M.H.R. Dunedin: T. Dick and E. McGlashan; County of Bruce: T. B. Gillies and C. H. Kettle; Wallace: F. D. Bell and W. B. Mantell; Hampden Captain Frazer.

March 1.—Ship "Chili" sailed for London.

March 2.—Ship "Lizzie Spalding" sailed for London.

March 6.—Macandrew removed from Superintendency; Richardson, as Speaker, assumed office.

March 18.—Ship "Melbourne" arrived from Leith.

March 25.—Anniversary day.

April 1.—Southland, at Murihiku, established as a Province.

April 3.—Ship "Shelbourne" arrived from London.

April 10.—Scene at Waste Land Board Meeting: Fraser and Cutten.

April 22.—Heavy Flood; Mataura Bridge destroyed.

May 1.—Lindis goldfield announced.

May 6.—Circuit Courts appointed at Dunedin.

May 11.—First sale of rural lands in Northern Hundreds. Southland indignant at its name and boundaries; name suggested Menziemania.

May 17.—Superintendent's election: Richardson, 292; (Macandrew, 189; McMaster, 106).

June 8.—List of voters who supported Macandrew published in *Witness*.

June 12.—M.P.C. Northern District: A. McMaster.

June 17.—Kilwinning Lodge, S.C., opened.

June 19.—Twelfth session of Provincial Council.

June 23.—M.P.C. Clutha: A. F. Oswin.

June 24.—Tuapeka Goldfield announced.

July 3.—s.s. "Victory" wrecked at Wicliffe Bay.

July 23.—s.s. "Oberon" wrecked in Bluff Harbor.

July 30.—Ship "Storm Cloud" arrived from Glasgow.

August 3.—First meeting of Southland Provincial Council; J. A. R. Menzies elected first Superintendent.

August 8.—Bank of New South Wales opened ; Oriental Bank retired ; Ship “Velore” arrived from London ; First Steam Engines and Thrashing Mills imported : J. M’Indoe, Indentor. Oamaru declared port of entry.

August 18. —Male and female prisoner escaped from Jail ; caught at Oamaru on 26th. New Hundreds proclaimed Waikouaiti, New Hawksbury, New Moeraki, Otepopo, and New Oamaru.

August 23.—First meeting of Chamber of Commerce.

August 28.—St. John Branigan appointed Commissioner of Police.

September 3.—First Town Board Invercargill elected.

September 8.—Ship “Pladda” arrived from Glasgow.

September 20.—Schooner “Pioneer” wrecked at Clutha mouth.

September 30.—Ship “Vicuna” arrived from London.

October 3.—M.P.C. Dunedin : Paterson, 73 ; (Hardy, 68).

October 8.—Ship “Robert Henderson” arrived from Glasgow.

October 11.—Cobb and Co.’s first Coach started for diggings.

October 14.—Ship “Remark” arrived from London ; M.P.C. Tokomairiro : J. L. Gillies.

October 18.—Sticking-up cases at Maungatua.

October 23.—Thirteenth session Provincial Council.

November 1.—Ship “Winged Arrow” arrived from Glasgow.

November 4.—Boat accident in Harbor ; Macandrew nearly drowned.

November 6.—Blue Mountain Rush.

November 8.—First Cab on Dunedin streets ; Detachment of 70th Regiment landed in Dunedin.

November 15.—First number of *Daily Times* issued.

November 26.—Ship “Derwentwater” arrived from London.

December 1.—Great Fire : Cargill and Co.’s Store, Shand’s Bakery, Daily Times Office ; £10,000.

December 2.—Bank of New Zealand opened.

December 5.—Molyneux declared port of entry ; Fourteenth session of Provincial Council.

December 7.—New hundreds proclaimed : Waitahuna, Pomahaka, and Popotunoa.

December 12.—Ship “Chili” arrived from London.

December 15.—Meeting to decide an erection of Roman Catholic Church, Residence, &c.

December 17.—s.s. "Oscar" wrecked in New River.

December 20.—Waipori Diggings discovered.

1862.

January 1.—Caledonian Sports at Jones' Horse Bazaar.

January 4.—Ship "Simoom" arrived from Glasgow; Great flood at Gabriel's Gully.

January 15.—Ship "Silistria" arrived from Glasgow.

January 17.—Second session Southland Provincial Council.

January 21.—Barque "Genevieve from Mauritius, and wrecked at Heads; First direct cargo of sugar: Cargills and Co., agents.

January 23.—Ship "Ocean Chief" burned in Bluff Harbor.

January 26.—Defence meeting held in Dunedin.

January 30.—Wakatip diggings discovered.

February 15.—Ship "Young America" arrived from Glasgow. News of loss of ship "Eleanor" by fire; from London to Otago.

February 16.—Ship "Hannah" arrived from London.

February 24.—M.P.C. Western District: E. B. Cargill unopposed.

March 4.—*Colonist* published tri-weekly; Princess Theatre opened.

March 15.—District Court abolished: Farewell of Judge Harris.

March 17.—M.H.R. Dunedin: Dick; (Richardson informally proposed.)

March 24.—Jockey Club Races.

March 26.—Complimentary dinner and presentation to Capt. McLean of the s.s. "Aldinga."

April 2.—Regatta Club formed.

April 8.—Ship "Oliver Cromwell" arrived from London.

April 16.—Fifteenth session of Provincial Council opened; Ship "Akbar" arrived from London with first instalment of immigrants attracted by goldfields.

May 7.—Ship "Lady Egidia" arrived from London.

May 10.—Separation Meeting in Princess Theatre; First direct shipment of gold to London by ship "Chariot of Fame," 15,000oz.

May 24.—Regatta at Port Chalmers ; First Telegraph Post on line Dunedin and Port Chalmers erected ; Gas and Coke Company projected.

May 30.—M.H.R. Dunedin : Richardson, 45 ; (Paterson, 37).

June 2.—Ship "Zambia" arrived from Glasgow.

June 5.—C. H. Kettle, first Surveyor of Province, died.

June 6.—Foundation Stone of Episcopal Church, Moray Place, laid ; Ship "Black Swan" arrived from London.

June 21.—Launch of the "Betsy Douglas," first steamer built in Otago.

July 12.—Theatre Royal opened. Intense frost ; Waiholo Lake frozen over ; fit for skating.

July 13.—St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church opened ; Wilson's murder at Molyneux. M.H.R. Bruce : Cargill, 74 ; (Baldwin, 54.)

August 7.—Billiard match, Princess Theatre : Lamb, 1000 ; Townsend, 915.

August 12.—Caledonian Society organised.

August 14.—Meeting to organise Fire Brigade.

August 15.—Hartly and Simmon's discovery of Dunstan Gold-fields.

September 8.—Ship "Grasmere" arrived from Glasgow.

September 11.—Ship "Bombay" arrived from London ; Ship "Flying Mist" wrecked at Bluff.

September 12.—Nokomai Diggings discovered ; s.s. "Guiding Star" wrecked in New River.

October 6.—Reducing of Bell Hill commenced.

October 8.—Ship "Jura" arrived from Glasgow.

October 13.—Ship "Cheviot" arrived from Glasgow.

October 14.—C. W. Richmond appointed Supreme Court Judge.

October 22.—3rd session Provincial Council, Southland.

November 6.—Schooner "Tamar," from Hobart Town, wrecked at Heads.

November 8.—Ship "Aboukir" arrived from Glasgow ; "Sevilla" from Glasgow.

November 13.—Mount Bengier goldfield proclaimed.

November 15.—Cardrona diggings announced. M.H.R. Dunedin : Paterson.

November 17.—Amount transmitted to Lancashire Relief Fund, £756.

November 10.—Ship "Scoresby" arrived from London.

November 26.—Sixteenth session of Provincial Council.

December 6.—Prospectus of Dunedin Waterworks Company issued. M.H.R. Waikouaiti: J. R. Jones; (Vogel, no poll).

December 8.—Ship "Storm Cloud" arrived at Bluff from Glasgow.

1863.

January 1.—First Grand Gathering Caledonian Society on Grange Estate; Vauxhall Garden opened with sports; p.s. "Lady of the Lake" launched at Pelichet Bay.

January 4.—Cobb's coach made journey from Dunstan in one day. Barque "Time and Truth" wrecked at Bluff; 2000 sheep lost.

January 11.—Disastrous fire at Dunstan.

January 12.—p.s. "Golden Age" arrived from Melbourne.

January 15.—Sitting of Supreme Court: Mr Justice Richmond Resident Judge.

January 19.—Ship "Ben Lomond" arrived from Glasgow.

January 23.—Complimentary dinner to Major Richardson at Dunstan.

February 4.—Fire in Princes street (Butements).

February 5.—Tairoa, Maori Chief, died; Taieri Agricultural Show.

February 7.—Provincial Council dissolved by proclamation.

February 12.—Ship "John Duncan" arrived from London.

February 22.—4th session Provincial Council, Southland.

February 27.—Garrick Club performance in aid of Lancashire Relief Fund: £113 taken.

March 4.—New Zealand Champion and Otago Jockey Club Races at Silverstream: Champion winner Ladybird, Prize, £1000, with sweeps; time, 5 min. 52½ secs.; distance, 3 miles.

March 5.—Northern Agricultural and Pastoral Society formed at Oamaru.

March 19.—Return of Hector's West Coast Expedition.

March 20.—Ship "Arima" arrived from Glasgow.

March 23.—Fifteenth Anniversary of Province. Regatta in Dunedin Bay. p.s. "Planet" wrecked Taieri mouth. Murder of "Yorky" at Miller's Flat.

March 28.—M.H.R. Dunedin and Suburbs North: Major Richardson.

April 6.—M.H.R. Dunedin and Suburbs South: Reynolds, 77; (Vogel, 31; Cutten, 11).

April 9.—Election of Superintendent: Harris, 560; (Richardson, 432).

April 13.—Barque "Charlotte Andrews" from San Francisco; ship "Gladiator" from New York.

April 14.—M.H.R. Goldfields: Baldwin and Brodie unopposed.

April 17.—Fire in Princes street at Jones and Williamson's

April 19.—Ship "Silistria" arrived from Glasgow.

April 20.—Stern-wheel steamer "Tuapeka" launched at Port Chalmers.

April 22.—Acting Provincial Executive gazetted.

May 1.—First number of *Evening Star* issued.

May 5.—District Surveyor M'Kerrow's Reconnaissance survey of Lake district published.

May 9.—Gas lit for first time in Dunedin from Gas Works.

May 22 Provincial Council elections, 35 members: Waikari: Hepburn, 22; (Junor, 8). North Harbor: Cargill, 39; Duncan, 33; (M'Glashan, 23; Duke, 16). Dunedin: Dick, 302; Reynolds, 261; Birch, 241; Cargill, 240; Moss, 238; Kilgour, 235; Paterson, 165; (Webb, 150; Redmayne, 135; Switzer, 132; Vogel, 114; Walker, 57). Green Island and Caversham: Lloyd, 31; Blair, 26; (M'Glashan, 23; Martin, 16). Lindis: Walker. Port Chalmers: Macandrew, 27; (Taylor, 11). Waiholā: Mollison. Tokomairiro: Dewe, 52; Gillies, 47; Hardy, 43; (Adam, 34). Clutha: Richardson, Steele, and M'Kenzie. Waikouaiti: Vogel, 21; (M'Glashan, 16). Manuherikia: Murison. Goldfields: Baldwin, Brodie, Hughes. Taieri: Stevenson, 85; Reid, 79; Burns, 77; Rennie, 72; (Shand, 72; Howorth, 34; Shand, 24). Oamaru Country: Gleeson. Oamaru Town: Miller. Matau: Mansford. Peninsula: Morris. Wakatipu: Pinkerton.

May 25.—Queen's Birthday holiday. Christening Fire-Brigade

bell. Loyal Dunedin Lodge, M.U., I.O.O.F. Ball. Regatta, Port Chalmers.

May 29.—Cable's successful penetration to the West Coast from Lake Wakatip announced. Tokomairiro Presbyterian Church opened.

June 4.—Ship "Electric" arrived from Glasgow.

June 5.—Slight earthquake felt.

June 8.—Detachment of 70th Regiment left Dunedin.

June 12.—Foundation of Bank of Australasia laid.

June 20.—M.H.R. Dunedin and Suburbs South: Paterson, 105; (Vogel, 72).

June 22.—Fire at the Courthouse.

Ship "Prince of Wales" arrived from London.

June 30.—Prince of Wales' marriage celebrated.

July 3.—Ship "Motoaka" arrived from London.

July 4.—Collision in the Harbor: Steamers "Favorite" and "Pride of the Yarrow;" Rev. H. Campbell, Rector of the High School, wife, five children, and two servants, who had previous day arrived from London, drowned.

July 9.—Great floods at Dunstan, Arrow, &c.

July 12.—Ship "Victory" arrived from Glasgow.

July 18.—Amount of subscription to English and Scottish District Relief Fund, £2835 3s 1½d.

July 21.—*Daily Times* publishes list of electors who voted at Port Chalmers election.

July 24.—Taieri Agricultural Society's Annual Ploughing Match.

July 25.—Ship "Wave Queen" arrived from Glasgow.

July 30.—Second disastrous flood, Shotover and Arrow.

July 31.—Annual Ploughing Match at Green Island.

August 4.—Opening of the High School.

August 5.—Trial trip of stern-wheel steamer "Tuapeka."

August 12.—Seventeenth session of Provincial Council.

August 13.—Ship "Ocean Home" arrived from London.

August 15.—Loss of life by an avalanche at Serpentine Gully.

August 18.—Case of Sticking up at Woodney's Hotel, Hogburn.

September 1.—Ship "City of Dunedin" arrived from Glasgow. Ships "Crimea and Dudbrook" from London.

September 3.—First lighting of Dunedin streets with gas.

September 4.—Ship "Mallard" arrived from London. First escort from Mount Ida arrived in town. M.H.R. Dunedin and Suburbs North: Vogel unopposed.

September 6.—M.P.C. Waihoia: Mollison, 20; (Dyer, 18).

September 13.—Ship "Sir Ralph Abercrombie" from London.

September 15.—Ship "Mataura" from Glasgow. Schooner "Highland Lassie" wrecked in New River.

September 16.—Seizure of effects of Dunedin Town Board by the bailiff under a distress levy.

September 26.—Oamaru Ploughing Match. Police-Sergeant Garvey perished in snow storm at Mount Ida.

October 6.—Mr Vogel, M.P.C. for Waikouaiti, censured by the Council for contempt.

October 8.—Return of Dr. Hector from West Coast Expedition.

October 10.—5th session of Provincial Council, Southland.

October 13.—Ship "Phoebe Dunbar" from London.

October 14.—West Taieri Goldfields announced.

October 27.—First appearance of Miss Julia Matthews.

November 3.—Wreck of brig "Lochinvar" at Port William.

November 9.—Prince of Wales Birthday celebrated.

November 10.—Ship "Nelson" arrived from Glasgow.

November 12.—Ship "Persian" arrived from London.

November 23.—Oamaru proclaimed a warehousing port.

November 25.—First sod of Oreti Railway turned. Ship "Star of Tasmania" arrived from London. Ship "Chile" arrived from London. p.s. "City of Dunedin" arrived from Glasgow.

November 26.—Ship "Dauntless" arrived from London. Local Fire and Marine Insurance Company projected.

November 30.—Ship "General Wyndham" arrived from London.

December 2.—First meeting of New Zealand Building and Mutual Investment Society.

December 5.—Ship "Viola" arrived from Glasgow; ship "Daniel Rankin" arrived from Glasgow.

December 8.—Bank of Otago opened.

December 12.—New Zealand Banking Corporation opened. Cricketing Match: 11 Victoria v. 11 Dunedin; Dunedin won. p.s. "Peninsula" launched.

December 22.—Ship "Bombay" arrived from Clyde.

December 26.—Cricket Match and Games Recreation Grounds South.

1864.

January 1.—Caledonian Gathering.

February 1.—All England Eleven Cricketers arrived.

February 2.—Great fire in Stafford and Hope streets; £50,000 loss. Heavy gale.

February 2 and 3.—Cricket Match. Scores: Otago Twenty-two, 154; All England Eleven, 158, with 9 wickets to go down.

February 10.—6th session of Provincial Council, Southland.

February 17.—Foundation Stone of Exhibition Building laid Masonically.

March 5.—Fire at Invercargill: Union Bank, two hotels; loss £15,000; two women burned to death.

March 8.—M.P.C. Clutha: Thompson.

March 10.—Jockey Club Races at Silverstream.

March 11.—s.s. "Scotia" arrived from Glasgow, first of Otago Steam Co.'s fleet; Southland *Daily News* issued; Price of 4lb. loaf, 1s 4d.

March 12.—Cargill Monument, Octagon, commenced.

March 22.—Foundation Stone Congregational Church laid.

March 23.—Sixteenth anniversary: Horticultural Show. Tilt-ing Tourney at Vauxhall.

March 30.—Moa skeleton found in South Recreation Grounds.

March 31.—M.P.C. Wakatip: Clapcott.

April 6.—First Coach through from Dunedin to Invercargill.

April 7.—Eighteenth session Provincial Council.

April 16.—*Bruce Herald* issued.

April 21.—Foundation Stone Baptist Church laid.

April 3.—Steeplechase at Anderson's Bay.

April 27.—Port Molyneux a port of entry.

May 2.—Justice Chapman took his seat on the Bench.

May 5.—M.P.C. North Harbor: Street, 52; (Walker, 39).

May 14.—s.s. "Albion" arrived from Glasgow.

May 27.—Southland promissory notes issued.

- June 2.—s.s. "Scotia" wrecked at Bluff Harbor.
- June 14.—M.P.C. Tokomairiro: Clarke 56; (Dyer, 35).
- June 24.—Fire in George-street: £5000 loss.
- June 29.—Foundation of Tairoa's Heads Lighthouse.
- July 2.—*Otago Mail* issued.
- July 4.—First coach for Dunstan *via* North Road.
- July 9.—p.s. "Bruce" launched at Dunedin.
- July 15.—Taieri Agricultural Society's Ploughing Match.
- July 18.—7th session of Provincial Council, Southland.
- July 25.—High School opened; Rev. Mr Simmons, Rector.
- July 28.—Dunedin District Ploughing Match.
- July 30.—Tokomairiro Ploughing Match.
- August 11.—Installation of first Grand Master of Provincial Grand Lodge of Otago, E.C.
- August 20.—Tender for new Post Office Building accepted.
- August 22.—Second Anniversary Dunedin Fire Brigade.
- September 1.—Waikouaiti Ploughing Match.
- September 3.—M.P.C. Tokomairiro: Dyer 55; (Murray, 36).
- September 9.—Dunedin Water Works Company formed.
- September 12.—Dunedin Savings Bank opened: depositors, 127; amount, £717.
- September 17.—Financial difficulties in Southland.
- September 23.—Benevolent Institution Bazaar: £1100 realized.
- September 25.—Jewish Synagogue, Dunedin, consecrated.
- October 1.—M.P.C. Clutha: Thompson, 62; (Dalrymple, 57;) Lindis, Walker.
- October 11.—Nineteenth session Provincial Council.
- October 14.—Champion Ploughing Match at Caversham: 32 competitors.
- October 16.—Fire in Dowling-street: Millar's, F.S.A.
- October 17.—Oreti Railway to be opened. Proposal to start a Bank for the benefit of Southland.
- October 22.—Alarm as to safety of Exhibition Building, caused by Mr Adam's statement in Provincial Council.
- October 31.—Fire in Tay-street, Invercargill: £6000.
- November 2.—Death of John M'Glashan, Esquire.
- November 3.—Public meeting in Theatre as to price of meat; Government urged to open ports for cattle importation. Inaugu-

ration of Port Chalmers Athenæum.

November 11.—First Exhibition of Northern Agricultural and Pastoral Society at Oamaru.

November 26.—Southland Provincial Council elections.

December 1.—8th session of Provincial Council, Southland: Row as to Superintendent.

December 9.—Fire at Dee street, Invercargill: £7000.

December 16.—Trotting match from Tokomairiro to Dunedin, 35 miles: 2½ hours. M.P.C. Dunedin: Bastings, 412; (Barr, 347; McLeod, 122; Maddock, 16).

December 28.—Roberts, billiard player, in Dunedin; Third Show Taieri Agricultural Society.

1865.

January 2.—Caledonian Society Games: Recreation Grounds North; Grand Stand 360 feet long. Oddfellows at Vauxhall.

January 6.—Enthusiastic Separation Meeting at Princess Theatre.

January 10.—Horticultural Society Show.

January 11.—Laughable hoax at midnight announcing arrival of Governor.

January 12.—New Zealand Exhibition opened by J. H. Harris, Esq., Superintendent; First Intercolonial Cattle Show, North Recreation Grounds.

January 13.—J. P. Taylor elected Superintendent of Southland.

January 15.—Fire in Stafford street, man burnt to death.

January 18.—Large comet observed in south-west. Soiree Total Abstiners' Union.

January 19.—Fire in Hope street.

January 20.—Annual meeting of Athenæum and Mechanics' Institute.

January 23.—Lyster's Opera Company, second series.

January 24.—Great fire, Princes street: Original First Church, Bank of Otago, £25,000.

January 25.—Annual meeting of Ayrshire Association of Otago.

February 5.—Great Northern Hotel, Invercargill, burned.

February 6 & 7.—Cricket match, Canterbury and Otago, at Christchurch.

February 8.—Separation meeting, Princess Theatre, for opinion of Representatives, adjourned till 20th inst.; Great fire, Octagon and Princes street, £11,000.

February 11.—Foundation of All Saints' Church laid.

February 16.—Opening of First Church new building.

February 22.—Bazaar in aid of Baptist Church: £600, four days.

February 24.—Volunteer ball in Universal Bond.

March 8.—Murder of David Stewart at Mataura.

March 13.—Former election being informal, J. P. Taylor re-elected Superintendent of Southland. Barque "Gazehound" wrecked at Oamaru.

March 15.—Another fire in Octagon: Henry & Co., Telegraph Hotel, &c., £15,000; First trial of Captain Jarvey commenced, for poisoning his wife. Jury discharged, not agreeing on verdict: Trial lasted seven days.

March 18.—M.P.C. Manuherikia: M'Pherson, 29, (Bell 6).

March 23.—Seventeenth anniversary of the Province.

March 29.—Murder of "German Charlie," in Alva street, Dunedin.

April 6, 7, 8.—Dunedin races at Silver Stream.

April 8.—M.H.R. Bruce County: Burns, 102; (Dyer, 78.)

April 12.—Twentieth session Provincial Council in Farley's Hall; M.P.C. Matau, Bell.

April 13.—Ordinance dissolving Dunedin Town Board, and appointing Commissioners passed through all its stages, and received His Honor's assent same day; Town Board met and appointed Committee of Action to keep possession of the office and papers; Execution levied by the Sheriff on the Province of Southland for £10,000.

April 17.—Committee of Action met, locked up safe and doors, entrusting keys to Mr Bastings for safe keeping.

April 18.—Formal demand made by solicitor to Commission for key.

April 19.—First Provincial Grand Master of the Colony under S.C. initiated.

April 21.—Meeting of ratepayers in St George's Hall denouncing the Provincial Council for "executing the Town Board." Com-

missioners resigned. Board resolved to keep the keys. Steamer "Tuapeka" brought round from Clutha to Dunedin.

May 6.—New Zealand Exhibition closed.

May 8.—New Commissioners appointed, Forman, Bastings, and Grey, having the keys in possession.

May 12.—Provincial Council suddenly adjourned from danger of the building. A false alarm.

May 15.—Telegraph between Dunedin and Invercargill opened.

May 22.—Telegraph between Dunedin and Christchurch opened.

May 24.—Queen's birthday: Regatta at Port Chalmers. Presentation of colors to Port Naval Brigade.

May 25.—Supreme Court in Banco—affairs of Southland.

May 27.—Slight earthquake: Southland, £20,000 worth of railway plant sold under execution for £273.

May 29.—M.H.R. Goldfields: Haughton, 237; (Bradshaw, 149; Campbell, 130.)

June 3.—Paddle steamer "City of Dunedin lost."

June 7.—10th session of Provincial Council, Southland.

June 10.—J. H. Harris resigned Superintendency.

June 17.—Public meeting as to relief of sufferers in "City of Dunedin."

June 19.—Second trial of Jarvey for wife-poisoning commenced. Adjourned till next session, Dr. M'Adam not being able to attend.

July 11.—Night attack on Dunedin: Volunteer corps.

July 14.—Taieri Ploughing Match.

July 15.—Nomination for Superintendency: Dick, Clapcott, M'Glashan

July 17.—Nomination for first Mayor of Dunedin: Forman, Mason, Paterson, Wilson, M'Gregor.

July 21.—Mayoral election: Mason, 494; (Paterson, 398; M'Gregor, 88; Wilson, 73; Forman, 10.)

July 22.—Foundation of Benevolent Institution laid.

July 23.—All Saints' Church opened.

July 25.—Discovery of Quartz reefs at Skippers and Arrow.

July 26.—M.H.R. Bruce County: Macandrew, 207; (J. Cargill, 34.)

July 28.—Great Blast at Blue Spur.

August 1.—First City Council, Dunedin, election: South Ward,

Chalmers, 186 ; Griffin, 176 ; (Crate, 70.) High Ward, Barr, 253 ; Carrick, 249 ; (Langlands, 145.) Bell Ward, Ross, 244 ; Birch, 122 ; (Lovell, 85 ; Sholl, 77 ; Smith, 71.) Leith Ward, Driver, 195 ; Turner, 168 ; (Barnes, 136 ; Copeland, 63 ; Wilson, 24.)

August 4.—Election of Superintendent: Dick, 990; (M'Glashan, 565 ; Clapcott, retired.) Dog Island lighthouse illuminated for first time.

August 6.—First meeting of City Council.

August 16.—Severe thunder storm, Lakes district.

August 20.—Third anniversary of Fire Brigade.

September 11.—Second trial of Jarvey for wife-poisoning commenced, finishing on 15th: prisoner condemned.

October 5.—Southern Steam Navigation Company formed.

October 11.—M.P.C., Dunedin: Grant, 433 ; Haggitt, 418 ; (Mason, 291 ; Birch, 226.)

October 24.—First execution in Otago: Jarvey.

October 27.—M.P.C.: Clyde, Isaacs ; Wakatip, Maddock ; Tuapeka, Brown.

November 1.—M.P.C.: Queenstown District, Haughton, 51 ; (Manders, 14.)

November 9.—Prince of Wales birthday: Holiday.

November 15.—Twenty-first session Provincial Council. Banquet to W. H. Reynolds, Esq. H.M. c.s.s. Victoria, Commander Norman, at Port Chalmers. Banquet to Messrs Macandrew and Burns, M.H.R.'s, at Clutha.

November 17.—Meeting of Assembly of Presbyterian Church.

December 18.—11th session of Provincial Council, Southland.

December 23.—Foundation stone of Oamaru Jetty laid.

December 25.—Appointment of Bishop Jenner to See of Dunedin announced.

December 27.—Fancy Fair in aid of Benevolent Institution.

December 29.—Scene in Provincial Council: Mr Lloyd, sole Executive.

1866.

January 1.—Caledonian sports, fourth gathering. M.U. Odd-fellows, Vauxhall.

January 4.—Municipal Corporations Ordinance passed.

January 12.—Ball in aid of Benevolent Institution. s.s. "Tairoa" launched at Port Chalmers.

January 13.—First Meeting of Synod of Otago and Southland.

January 16.—Foundation of Episcopal Church, Tokomairiro.

January 22.—Annual Meeting of Athenæum and Mechanics' Institute.

January 29.—First Mayor's Court held at Dunedin.

January 31.—Sheriff Forman arrested at Heads for robbery as a baillee.

February 3.—Otago Rifle Association: Presentation of Prizes.

February 6.—Forman discharged by His Worship Mayor Mason.

February 13.—Cricket match: Otago, 167 and 2 wickets to fall; Canterbury, 164.

February 28.—M.H.R., Waikouaiti: Murison, 37; (Vogel, 35.) Goldfields: Vogel and O'Neill.

March 1 & 2.—First Show Agricultural and Pastoral Society of Otago.

March 4.—Fire in Maclaggan street: Caledonian, Melbourne and Scandinavian Hotels, £18,000.

March 7 & 8.—Dunedin Jockey Club Races: Silver Stream. M.H.R.'s: Taieri, Reid; Bruce, Cargill; Hampden, Haughton; Clutha, Macandrew; Riverton, Hankinson; Mataura, Bell; Invercargill, Wood, 75; (Heales, 73;) Dunedin, Paterson, 610; Reynolds, 609; (Grant, 215; Millar, 214; Birch, 119;) Goldfields Boroughs, Bradshaw, 75; (Main, 70; Manders, 7;) Manuherikia-Baldwin, 63; (Jack, 10;) Caversham, Burns, 88; (Cantrell, 47; Robertson, 43;) Port Chalmers, Dick; Roslyn, Hepburn, 81 (Borton, 54; Grant, 7;) Oamaru, Campbell, 80; (Ingram, 43;) Wallace, McNeill.

March 8.—12th session of Provincial Council, Southland.

March 20.—Second annual ball: Dunedin Volunteers, in Exhibition building.

March 23.—Anniversary of Province: Caledonian Gathering, special games. Volunteer encampment at Taieri.

March 29.—Colonial prize for rifle shooting at Wellington: Champion belt and silver medal, Corporal Christie, East Taieri; 2nd prize, Corporal Taylor, No. 2 Scottish. Queenstown declared a Municipality.

- March 31.—M.P.C., Taieri: Vogel, 82; (Burns, 56.).
- April 2.—Regatta at Dunedin Bay. Dunedin City Council prohibited bell-ringing in streets; horn-blowing started.
- April 6.—Ball on opening Otago Benevolent Institution, Caversham. Second execution in Otago: John Jones, *alias* Poole.
- April 10.—M.P.C., Waikouaiti: Orbell, 41; (Mitchell, 35; Webb, 9.)
- April 16.—First portion of Benevolent Institution building occupied.
- April 22.—Presentation of General Government prizes to Volunteers at Exhibition buildings.
- April 26.—Musical soiree in aid of St Joseph's Church, in Exhibition buildings. Telegraph opened to Dunstan.
- May 2.—Cromwell incorporated as a town. M.P.C. Taieri: Driver, Shand. 13th session of Provincial Council, Southland.
- May 22.—Second annual meeting of Acclimatisation Society.
- May 24.—Port Chalmers Regatta.
- May 31.—Cinnabar reported as found at Waipori.
- June 27.—Bazaar in aid of St. Paul's and All Saints' Church.
- July 18.—14th session of Provincial Council, Southland.
- July 21.—Mayors elected: Dunedin: Mason, 612; (Grant, 231; Ross, 16). Port Chalmers: Rolfe, 92; (Taylor, 67; Dyason, 12). Hawkesbury: Orbell, 45; (Smith, 37). Milton: Brown, 49; (Forsyth, 46). Clyde: Ferraud. Cromwell: Barry. Queenstown: Robertson, 40; (Fuller, 29).
- July 27.—Julia Matthews' Farewell Benefit.
- August 7.—Malting started at Well Park Brewery.
- August 21.—Oamaru Ploughing Match.
- August 24.—Prisoners Robson and Langham escaped from Gaol. Langham shot, Robson wounded.
- August 26.—Cook's Straits Cable successfully laid.
- August 30.—M.P.C. Tokomairiro: Landells.
- September 3.—First number of *Otago Punch*.
- October 10.—Meeting of Agricultural and Pastoral Society of Otago. Great flood at Manuherikia. Demonstration in Dunedin on return of members of Assembly.
- October 15.—Great meeting in Princess Theatre: Dunedin and its Representatives.

October 17.—Annual Horse Show.

November 3.—Fire in Provincial Council Hall.

November 6.—Twenty-second session of Provincial Council; met in new building.

December 6.—First Show Tokomairiro Farmers' Club, Grain, &c.

December 7.—18th Anniversary of H. and H. Lodge of Odd-fellows.

December 8.—Foundation Stone of Oamaru Masonic Hall laid.

December 11.—Slight shocks of earthquake.

December 15.—Sale of leases Dunedin Town Belt. Opposition.

December 16.—Disastrous fire at Tokomairiro: 7 horses burned.

December 20.—Provincial Council prorogued to be dissolved.

December 21.—Schooner "Clarendon" wrecked at Moeraki.

December 27.—Taieri Agricultural Society's Annual Show.

December 29.—Volunteer Encampment at Kaikorai.

1867.

January 1.—Fifth Gathering Caledonian Society.

January 2.—Bazaar in aid of St. Joseph's Church.

January 7.—Brigantine "Den Dcherdj" a Foo-chow-foo. First direct cargo of tea: W. and G. Turnbull & Co.

January 8.—Meeting of Synod of Otago and Southland.

January 9.—Second Show Agricultural Pastoral Society of Otago, North Recreation Grounds. Horticultural Society's Show.

January 11.—Provincial Council dissolved.

January 14.—Fifteenth Session Provincial Council, Southland.

January 19.—M.H.R., Dunedin: Reynolds, 333; (Grant, 52.)

January 22.—Dunedin Philharmonic Society, Third Meeting.

January 25.—Burns' Anniversary celebrated. Dinner in Farley's Hall.

February 4.—Nomination for Superintendent: Dick and Macandrew.

February 5.—Bluff and Invercargill Railway officially opened for traffic.

February 14.—Arrival of His Excellency Governor Sir George Grey.

February 15.—Volunteer Review and Ball.

February 18.—Governor's Levée.

February 20.—Election of Superintendent Macandrew, 2,260 ; (Dick, 1,392.)

February 21.—Annual Meeting of Otago and Southland Rural Deanery Board.

March 1.—Dinner in Celebration of Macandrew's Election. Provincial Council Election, 39 Members—The Lakes: Haughton. Waiholā: Mollison; Lindis: France; Port Chalmers: Taylor, 62; (Malcolm, 58). Wakari: Driver, 83; (Cunningham, 43.) Taieri: Shand, 123; Robertson, 123; Burns, 116; Reid, 85; (Stevenson, 76; Culling, 63; Paterson, 13.) Dunedin: Duncan, 753; Reynolds, 746; Turnbull, 737; Vogel, 705; Sibbald, 644; Millar, 571; Haggitt, 495; (M'Indoe, 456; Kidston, 404; Turner, 391; Barnes, 387; Smith, 286; Bell, 285; Ross, 246; Carrick, 225; Cargill, 195; Grant 88; Graham, 9.) Waikouaiti: Mitchell, 101; (Orbell, 59.) Oamaru County: Hutchinson, 66; (Gleeson, 24.) North Harbor: Green, 73; M'Dermid, 66; (Turner, 51; Simpson, 36; Macfarlane, 20; Switzer, 19; McFadyen, 18.) Oamaru Town: Julius. Tokomairiro: Muir, 86; Clark, 78; Murray, 78; (Kidston, 69; Hardy, 51; Adams, 45; Barnes, 45; Landels, 24; Dyer, 2.) Clutha: Thomson, Henderson, M'Kenzie, (Richardson.) Green Island and Caversham: M'Indoe, 80; Barr, 65; (Fulton, 60; Blair, 55; Martin, 36; Lloyd, 25; Graham, 7.) Dunstan: Frazer, 80; (Isaacs, 25.) Goldfields: Brown, 404; Mouatt, 345; Shepherd, 343; Nicholson, 280; M'Intyre, 199; O'Neill, 63.) Tuapeka: Hughes, 186; (Groves, 97.) Peninsula: Seaton, 103; (Hutchison, 74.) Manuherikia, Main.

March, 13.—Schooners "Statelý" and "Vixen" wrecked at Oamaru.

March 15.—Governor's departure from Province.

March 21.—Dunedin Jockey Club Races at Silverstream.

March 26.—Horticultural Society's Show. 19th Anniversary.

April 1.—Largest Fire yet occurred in Dunedin, both sides of Princes street from Moray Place to Octagon, £35,000 to £40,000.

April 3.—S.S. "South Australia," wrecked at Coal Point, 14 miles north from Nuggets.

April 5.—M.H.R., Manuherikia: Mervyn, 51; (Jack, 33.)

April 16.—Bradshaw appointed General-Government Agent for Otago Goldfields. Strong feeling of indignation expressed.

April 24.—Private Meeting of Members of Provincial Council to consider action of General Government, 22 Members present.

April 25.—Public Meeting at Octagon condemning action of General Government.

April 26.—Meeting of Volunteers at Dunedin and Port Chalmers to consider their position, signs of disturbance at Lawrence, Waitahuna, &c.

May 1.—Twenty-third Session of Provincial Council.

May 12.—Hon. J. C. Richmond, Commissioner of Customs, arrives on behalf of General Government; and on the 16th writes the Superintendent that an important Member of his Executive was present and took part in the irregular proceedings on the Goldfields. On the 17th, His Honor replies, asking in what capacity he makes the statement. On the 18th, this reply is acknowledged as having been received.

May 27.—Sixteenth Session Provincial Council, Southland.

May 31.—Great Meeting in Theatre on Provincial and General Government relations.

June 1.—Plebiscite of Province taken on Goldfields management. Result in favor of Provincial management, 8,307; of General 147.

June 5.—Grain and Seed Show, Tokomairiro.

June 15.—M.H.R., Port Chalmers: Main, 92; (Malcolm, 81; M'Dermid, 22; M'Indoe, 1.)

July 9.—Taieri Annual Ploughing Match.

July 16.—Port Chalmers Mayor: Rolfe re-elected.

July 18.—Public Meeting in Theatre on Goldfields delegation.

July 21.—Green Island Ploughing Match.

July 22.—Mayor of Dunedin: Harris, 340; (Turner, 273; Birch, 200; Millar, 101). Oamaru: Gibbs, 154; (Lukes, 70; France, 27.)

August 9.—Waikouaiti Ploughing Match.

August 16.—Public Meeting on Education Question.

August 20.—Fifth Anniversary Volunteer Fire Brigade.

September 10.—Seventeenth Session Prov. Council, Southland.

September 18.—Trout ova from Tasmania placed in breeding box, Water of Leith.

October 28.—Hull of dredge "New Era," launched at Port Chalmers; Steam Ploughs introduced into Southland.

November 11.—P.S. "Wallace" launched at Dunedin.

November 13.—All Saints' Church Bazaar. Fourth Annual Show, Agricultural and Pastoral Society, Oamaru.

November 23.—Heavy gale and flood. Schooner "Caroline" wrecked at Oamaru.

December 5.—P.S. "Geelong" sailed on expedition to Martin's Bay.

December 9.—Dunedin Water Works formally opened.

December 10.—Tokomairiro Farmers' Club Annual Show.

December 18.—Martin's Bay Expedition returned.

December 20.—Census of Province taken.

December 26.—Fourth Fête of Oddfellows at Vauxhall.

December 27.—Sixth Show of Taieri Agricultural Society.

1868.

January 1.—Sixth Annual Gathering Caledonian Society.

January 3.—First Show of Clutha Agricultural Society.

January 9.—Third Show Otago Agricultural and Pastoral Society.

January 6.—Eighteenth Session Provincial Council, Southland.

January 14.—Annual Meeting of Presbyterian Synod.

January 24.—Horticultural Show in New Post Office Buildings
Burns' Anniversary celebrated.

January 29.—Annual Meeting Rural Deanery Board.

February 3.—Heavy Gales and Floods. Ships "Star of Tasmania" and "Water Nymph" and schooner "Otago" wrecked at Oamaru. Steamer "William Miskin" wrecked at Timaru.

February 6.—First Trial of Dredge "New Era."

February 11.—Fifth Annual Cricket Match at South Recreation Grounds: Canterbury, 102; Otago, 104, with nine wickets to fall.

February 20.—Day of Humiliation for Disasters by Sea and Land.

March 20.—Dunedin Jockey Club Races.

March 24.—20th Anniversary. Fire Brigade Fête at Vauxhall.

- April 8.—Twenty-fourth Session of Provincial Council.
- April 20.—T. Birch elected Mayor of Dunedin in room of J. H. Harris, resigned.
- April 27.—Nineteenth Session Provincial Council, Southland.
- May 2.—Salmon ova arrived from London by "Celestial Queen."
- May 9.—Schooner "Jane Anderson" launched at Waikava.
- May 12.—Reception of Volunteers on return from Wellington.
- Grand Assembly.
- May 22.—Grain and Seed Show, Tokomairiro.
- May 23.—Her Majesty's Birthday celebrated: Public Demonstration. Expression of sympathy with Duke of Edinburgh. Presentation of Prizes to Volunteers.
- May 28.—Foundation Stone of new First Church, Bell Hill, laid.
- May 30.—Dunedin Regatta. Tradesmens' Races, Ocean Beach.
- May 31.—Foundation Stone of Masonic Hall laid.
- June 5.—Taieri Society's Annual Ploughing Match.
- June 12.—Heavy Snow Storm in Dunstan district.
- July 16.—Dunedin Agricultural Society's Ploughing Match. T. Birch re-elected Mayor of Dunedin, unopposed.
- July 17.—Fire at Commercial Stables, £12,000.
- July 18.—Captain Frazer gazetted Deputy-Superintendent.
- July 20.—Foundation Stone of Graving Dock laid.
- July 24.—M.H.R., Waikouaiti: Mitchell, 119; (Gordon, 110).
- July 30.—Mayoral Elections: Port Chalmers: T. Taylor. Lawrence: H. Bastings. Oamaru: S. Gibbs. Clyde: J. Hazlett. Alexandra: B. Finlay. Cromwell: W. Whetter. Queenstown: J. W. Robertson.
- August 3.—Floating Dock, Port Chalmers, launched.
- August 10.—First Performance Garrick Club, Princess Theatre.
- August 15.—Public Meeting in Dunedin on Cemeteries. Bill.
- Great Earthquake or Tidal Wave.
- August 14.—Oamaru Ploughing Match.
- August 26.—S.S. "Salamander" arrived from London.
- August 31.—Presentation to Rev. Dr. Burns.
- September 28.—Twentieth Sess. Prov. Council, Southland.
- October 8.—Balclutha Bridge opened.
- November 6.—Political Meeting in Dunedin to hear Repre-

sentatives: Mr. Paterson declined to attend, and resolution passed asking him to resign.

November 7.—Steamer "Antim" launched at Lake Wakatipu.

November 9.—Prince of Wales' Birthday. Foresters at Vauxhall.

November 14.—Argyle Water Race, Switzer's completed.

November 24.—Public Meeting called by Superintendent to consider the serious condition of Affairs in the North Island.

November 30.—Twenty-first Session Prov. Council, Southland.

December 2.—Second Show Clutha Agricultural and Pastoral Society.

December 10.—Third Show Tokomairiro Farmers' Club.

December 14.—Brigantine "Emulous" arrived from Nova Scotia, with immigrants.

December 26.—Tradesmen's Races, Oddfellows' Fête, Vauxhall.

December 29.—Seventh Show, Taieri Agricultural Society.

1869.

January 1.—Seventh Annual Gathering Caledonian Society. First number of *Evangelist* monthly magazine issued.

January 3.—First Sunday: Heavy Gale and Floods.

January 10.—Volunteer Encampment, North Recreation Grounds: Total number, 255.

January 15.—Fourth Show: Otago Agricultural and Pastoral Society.

January 21.—Waikotaiti and Shag Valley Show.

January 25.—Burns' Anniversary: Dinners at Wain's and Robert Burns' Hotels.

February 3.—Bishop Jernam arrived in Dunedin.

February 12.—Inter-Provincial Cricket Match: Canterbury v. Otago. Opening of Fine Arts' Exhibition: M.H.R., Roslyn: Driver, 217; (Allan, 89.)

March 1.—Twenty-second Session Prov. Council, Southland.

March 5.—M.H.R., Dunedin: Birch, 577; (Grant, 179.)

March 16.—Mr. John Jones died.

March 19.—Horticultural Society's Show.

March 23.—Twenty-first Anniversary of Province.

March 26.—Tokomairiro Races.

April 6.—Volunteer Prize Firing at Green Island.

- April 7.—Diocesan Synod of Dunedin met.
- April 8.—M.P.C., Oamaru: Ashcroft, 108; (Glendining, 8.)
- April 22.—Twenty-fifth Session of Provincial Council.
- April 23.—New Masonic Hall consecrated.
- April 26.—H.R.H. Duke of Edinburgh arrived.
- April 27.—M.H.R., Waikouaiti: F. D. Rich. "Mindora" arrived from London, with second shipment of salmon ova.
- April 30.—Levée in Provincial Buildings. Caledonian Games.
- May 11.—Testimonial to Mr. Vogel on leaving Province.
- May 13.—M.P.C., Dunedin: Bell, 688; (Dodd, 396; Grant, 3.)
- May 14.—M.H.R., Oamaru: Graham.
- June 23.—M.H.R., Taieri: Howorth, 70; (Culling, 57; Murray, 53; Sibbald, 24; Rennie, 11; M'Indoe, 0.)
- June 24.—Sharp Earthquake shock felt over Province.
- July 3.—Meeting in favor of New Zealand Institute.
- July 21.—Mayor of Dunedin: Birch, 568; (Fish, 514; Dodd, 74; Millar, 38.) Port Chalmers: Rolfe, 76; (O'Donoghue, 58.)
- August 16.—S.S. "Maori" arrived from Melbourne.
- August 17.—Twenty-third Session Prov. Council, Southland.
- August 25.—Foundation Stone of Wesleyan Church, Stuart street.
- September 10.—M.H.R., Wallace: Webster; (Brown.)
- October 1.—First Anniversary of reorganised Fire Brigade.
- October 21.—New Zealand Distillery Co. commenced malting.
- October 22.—Farewell Presentation to St. John Branigan.
- November 10.—24th and last Sess. of Prov. Council, Southland.
- November 10.—Foresters' Fête at Caledonian Grounds.
- November 11.—Sixth Show Oamaru Agricultural and Pastoral Society.
- November 12.—Foundation Stone of Athenæum laid. City Police Court opened.
- November 13.—Arrival of Maori Prisoners.
- December 2.—Inter-Provincial Cricket Match. Annual Show Tokomairiro Farmers' Club.
- December 8.—Twenty-sixth (Special) Session of Provincial Council.
- December 15.—T. Paterson, Railway Engineer, drowned at Kakanui.

December 18.—J. M. Balfour, Marine Engineer, drowned off Timaru. Horticultural Show.

December 31.—Volunteer Artillery Ball in new Post Office.

1870.

January 1.—Eighth Annual Gathering Caledonian Society.

January 2.—First Sunday. Heavy Gale and Floods.

January 11.—Meeting of Synod of Otago and Southland.

January 13.—Volunteer Battalion Parade, 284. "Laughing Water" wrecked at Orepuki.

January 15.—First number of Otago and Southland Mining Journal.

January 26.—Burns' Anniversary celebrated.

February 4.—"Warrior Queen" from London, with second shipment of birds, hares, &c.

February 9.—Road from Lake Wakatipu to Lake McKerrow, proved practicable.

February 10.—Drawing School opened. Martin's Bay Settlement Regulations issued.

February 13.—St. Andrew's Presbyterian New Church opened.

February 21.—M.P.C., Waikouaiti: Mitchell, 119; (Ure, 29; Thompson, 22.)

March 2.—Wesleyan Church Bazaar.

March 11.—Horticultural Society's Show. Tokemairiro Races.

March 14.—M.P.C., Taieri: J. Allan.

March 21.—M.H.R., Bruce: J. C. Brown.

March 23.—Dunedin Jockey Club Races, Silverstream. 22nd Anniversary of the Province.

April 27.—Twenty-seventh Session of Provincial Council.

April 29.—M.H.R., Caversham: M'Indoe, 146; (Cuttin, 71; Graham, 16; Robertson, 9.)

May 1.—Inter-Provincial Rifle Match.

May 3.—Volunteer Ball.

May 7.—Athenæum formally opened by Hon. W. Fox.

May 19.—M.H.R., Riverton: M'Gillivray. Petition of unemployed.

May 20.—Heavy Floods. Garrick Club Performance.

May 24.—Tradesmens' Races, Silverstream.

- June 7.—Annual Meeting Acclimatization Society.
 June 10.—Tenth Annual Ploughing Match, Taieri.
 June 17.—Tokomairiro Farmers' Club Ploughing Match.
 June 22.—Dunedin District Ploughing Match.
 July 3.—"Achilles," 1,520 tons, arrived: largest vessel yet entered port.
 July 21.—Mayoral Elections, Dunedin: Fish, 789; (Griffin, 724; Reynolds, 54; Millar, 28.) Port Chalmers: M'Dermid, 73; (Taylor, 63.)
 July 31.—Great Gold Robbery at Clyde, \$12,448 value.
 August 16.—Meeting of unemployed.
 August 29.—Port Chalmers Railway Work started.
 August 31.—Smart Shock of Earthquake felt.
 September 4.—Shipment of Trout ova from Tasmania.
 November 2.—M.P.C., Dunedin: Fish, 395; (Bathgate, 370; Birch, 149.)
 November 8.—Re-union of Southland Act proclaimed.
 November 9.—Prince of Wales' Birthday. Foresters' Fête, Vauxhall.
 November 11.—Seventh Show Northern Agricultural and Pastoral Society.
 November 15.—Twenty-eighth Session of Provincial Council Otago and Southland united.
 November 19.—Road Steamer imported by J. L. Gillies.
 December 8.—Fourth Show Clutha Agricultural Society. Mr. Vogel's Meeting in Princess Theatre on Public Works Policy.
 December 13.—Mr. Vogel's Address from Government Building Terrace.
 December 14.—Tokomairiro Farmers' Club Show.
 December 17.—Horticultural Society's Show.—"Bainshee" wrecked at Shag Point.
 1871.
 January 2.—Ninth Annual Gathering Caledonian Society.
 January 13.—Third Annual Agricultural Show, Bluebird.
 January 20.—M.H.R., Dunedin: Bathgate, 604; Reynolds, 692; (Macassey, 545; Graham, 64; Grant, 50.)

January 21.—Nomination for Superintendency: Macandrew and Reid.

January 23.—Rev. Dr. Burns died, aged 76.

January 25.—M.H.R., Wakatip: Houghton, 221; (Shepherd, 192.) Invercargill: Calder, Caversham, Cantrell, 165; (McIndoe, 107; Scott, 28.) Riverton: McGillivray. Waikouaiti: McLean; (Hutchinson.)

January 28.—M.H.R., Bruce: Murray, 122; (Cuttan, 87; Dyer, 71; Black, 31.)

January 30.—M.H.R., Clutha, Thomson, 140; (Macandrew, 54; Richardson, 39; Mosley, 13.) Roslyn: Driver, 204; (Ross, 168.)

February 3.—Burns' Anniversary celebrated, postponed to this date on account of death of Rev. Dr. Burns. M.H.R., Taieri: Reid; (Tolmie.)

February 6.—M.H.R., Oamaru: Steward, 188; (Macassey, 137.)

February 8.—M.H.R., Dunstan: Shepherd, 196; (Frazer, 139; Mervyn, 53; Hughes, 45.)

February 11.—M.H.R., Mataura: Bell, 235; (Kinross, 73; Denniston, 10.)

February 13.—M.H.R., Tuapeka: Brown, 343; (Cuttan, 82.)

February 15.—M.H.R., Port Chalmers: Macandrew, 196; (Jago, 97.) Waikaiti: Bradshaw, 264; (Dean, 144.) Wallace: Webster, 48; (Outhbertson, 26.)

February 17.—H.M.S. "Olio," with Governor Bowen on board: Struck on Rock at Milford Sound.

February 18.—Bishop Moran arrived.

February 20.—Superintendent Elected: Macandrew, 3,243; (Reid, 2,950.)

February 25.—Ship "Warrior Queen," arrived from London with importation of birds.

March 6.—H.E. Governor Bowen arrived at Invercargill.

March 14.—Governor's Levée. Horticultural Show.

March 18.—First sod of Clutha Railway turned by His Excellency.

March 23.—Twenty-third Anniversary of Province. Opening of Forbury Park. Jockey Club Races.

March 27.—Brig "Hindoo" from Foo Chow, ashore at Riverton.

March 31.—M.P.C., Otago: McLean; Mataura: Clark;

Milton: Gillies. Riverton: Daniels, 88; (McGillivray, 67.) Waitahuna: Browne, 53; (Grundy, 57; Dunn, 26.) Waikouaiti: Smith. Tuapeka: Basting, 321; Brown, 296; (Hay, 121; Herbert, 13.) Dunedin: Reynolds, 887; Cargill, 878; Turnbull, 713; Bathgate, 680; Barton, 609; Cutten, 575; Duncan, 545; (Birch, 541; Mason, 478; Howorth, 426; Fish, 1365; Turton, 346; Barnes, 342; McIndoe, 319; Smythies, 300; Jago, 284; Reeves, 239; Graham, 177; Walter, 127; Isaacs, 62.) Oamaru County: Webster, 41; (Hutchinson, 36.) Waiholā: Mollison, 76; (Dyer, 32.) Mount Ida: Armstrong: (Mervyn); N. E. Harbor: McGlashan, 73; (Harris, 67; McDermid, 54; Calder, 24.) Waihemo: McKenzie, 70; (Douglas, 39. Aparima: Bastian, 62; (Lyon, 55.) Lakes: Haughton, (Robertson). Waikari: Driver, 64; (Hepburn, 59.) Waitaki: Sumpter. Waihopa: Blacklock, 115; (Wood, 60.) Kawarau: Hicky, 84; (Hughes, 62; Marsh, 53.) Clutha: Thompson and Henderson. Otārahika: Bell, 49; (Kinross, 30.) Mount Benger: Bradshaw, 265; (Dean, 114.) Dunstan: Shepherd, 83; (Niven, 65; Orbell, 40.) Makarewa: Macarthur, 73; (Wilson, 41; Pratt, 30; Toshack, 5.) Mataura: Menzies, 68; (McKenzie, 41.) Caversham: Cantrell, 120; (Bamford, 77; Ure, 56; McIndoe, 26; Sibbald, 11.) Taieri: Allan, 258; Reid, 246; Shand, 207; (Prain, 115; Howorth, 106; Jeffcoat, 63; Gow, 47.) Moeraki: Hutchinson, 61; (Redmayne, 15.) Oreti: Holmes. Blueskin: Green, 65; (McLean, 62.) Invercargill: Lumsden, 131; (McClure, 26.) Peninsula, Seaton, 104; (Tolmie, 69; Ross, 41; Robertson, 10.) Kaikorai: Barr, 29; (Roberts, 28; Martin, 26; Lloyd, 3; Graham, 0.)

April 6.—P.S. "Luna" arrived with Volunteers from Auckland: Complimentary Dinner.

April 10.—Port Chalmers Regatta.

May 2.—Census Returns: 91 Religious Denominations; Total population, 60,578. P.S. "Talroa" wrecked at Molyneux.

May 10.—P.S. "Nevada," first of San Francisco Line, arrived at Port Chalmers.

May 24.—Tradesmen's Races.

May 25.—Twenty-ninth Session of Provincial Council, Complimentary Dinner to Donald Reid, Esq., M.H.R., M.P.C.

June 4.—Consecration of Episcopal Bishop of Dunedin.

June 13.—Fire in Princes street, City Buffet, Dunning Bros., &c.

June 21.—Annual Ploughing Match, Tokomairiro.

July 3.—Woodhaugh Flour Mills burnt.

July 5.—Otago University formally opened.

July 21.—Mayoral Elections, Dunedin: Fish, 762; (Thoneman, 633; Birch, 179.) Port Chalmers: Dench, 117; (McDermid, 78.) Milton: Goodall, 60; (Cunningham, 59; Capstick, 41.) Cromwell: Taylor, 37; (Smitham, 34.) Queenstown: Hallenstein, 178; (Malaghan, 114.) Lawrence: Bastings. Riverton: McGillivray. Invercargill: Wood, 191; (Mitchell, 140.)

July 22.—Mr. John Gillies, R.M., died.

July 31.—Barque "Premier" wrecked at Oamaru.

August 9.—Sir Walter Scott's Centenary celebrated.

August 11.—Dunedin District Ploughing Match.

August 29.—M.P.C., Waikari: Macassey, 52; (Hepburn, 31.)

September 12.—M.H.R. Roslyn: McGlashan, 240; (Cullen, 147; Cargill, 52; Graham, 13; McIndoe, 6.)

September 21.—Mosgiel Woollen Factory started work.

October 11.—Great Fire at Invercargill, Bank of Otago, &c., £5,600. Sale of 50,000 acres Island Block to Clark.

October 16.—Meeting in Masonic Hall against Brogden's Contract.

October 24.—Dunedin Gasworks sold by auction for £17,800.

October 31.—Glue Factory started at Kaikorai. Palmerston proclaimed a Municipality.

November 9.—Prince of Wales' Birthday. Volunteer Sports, Rifle Match, &c.

November 10.—Oamaru Pastoral Society's Show.

November 20 and 21.—Champion Rifle Match, Forbury Butts: Walker, 310; Christie, 305.

November 22.—S.S. "Ahuriri" lost off Tumai.

November 30.—St. Andrew's Day. Regattas, Excursions, Sports, &c.

December 20.—Sixth Show Tokomairiro Farmers' Club.

December 22.—Acclimatization of trout proved at Palmerston.

December 23.—Heavy Gale. Pinnacle of First Church spire blown down.

December 26.—Oddfellows' Fête, Golf Contest, Picnics, Bazaar in aid of School for Dominican Nuns.

December 28.—Ninth Annual Cricket Match. Taieri Agricultural Show.

1872.

January 1.—Tenth Annual Gathering Caledonian Society.

January 11.—Otago Graving Dock handed over by contractors. Meeting of Presbyterian Synod of Otago and Southland.

January 19.—White Horse Hotel, Tokomairiro, burned. Signori Cagli's Opera Company.

January 25.—Burns' Anniversary celebrated.

February 9.—Eighth Annual Meeting of Otago Rifle Association. Severe Shock of Earthquake at Queenstown.

February 24.—Schooner "Onhunga" wrecked at Oamaru.

March 12.—Maori Prisoners formally released from Gaol.

March 15.—Graving Dock, Port Chalmers opened. Fire Empire Hotel. M.H.R., The Lakes: Hallenstein, 431; (Macassey 272; Miller, 21.)

March 17.—Royal Horticultural Society's Show.

March 23.—Twenty-fourth Anniversary. Jockey Club Races.

March 23.—First Bell cast in Dunedin, at Burt's Foundry.

March 27.—Fire at Black and Thompson's Timber Yard.

April 2.—M.P.C., Peninsula: Tolmie, 144; (Hutchison, 51; Robertson, 9.) Colonial Prize Firing at Canterbury. Cup: Wales, Champion.

April 13.—Drinking Fountain of Cargill Monument opened.

April 18.—M.P.C., Port Chalmers: M'Dermid, 66; (Dench 58; O'Donoghue, 16; M'Kenzie, 8.) First Mayor of Palmerston: W. A. Young. H.M.S. "Rosario" arrived.

April 25.—M.P.C., The Lakes: Innes, 167; Hallenstein, 122; Manders, 118.)

April 30.—Thirtieth Session of Provincial Council. Conference of Mayors at Dunedin.

May 17.—First Grain Show Tokomairiro and Clutha Society.

May 29.—Taieri Annual Ploughing Match.

June 13.—M.H.R., Waikouaiti : Munro, 232; (Webster, 58 ; Preston, 44 ; Hutchison, 28 ; Thompson, 12 ; Cutten, 10.)

June 21.—Blueskin Annual Ploughing Match.

June 27.—Queenstown Athenæum and Town Hall opened.

June 28.—Fire in Princes street, McLeod & Co., £7,000. Meeting of Acclimatization Society.

July 1.—Mayoral Elections, Dunedin : Fish. Port Chalmers : Dench. Oamaru : Waitt. Invercargill : Wood. Waikouaiti : Pratt. Tokomairiro : Goodall. Cromwell : Frazer. Balclutha : McNeil. Lawrence, Herbert.

July 18.—Brig "Our Hope," wrecked at Oamaru.

August 8.—Convict Plummer escaped from Gaol ; captured, 13th inst.

August 15.—M.P.C., Caversham : Stout, 148 ; (Fish, 109 ; Leary, 90.)

August 28.—M.H.R., Caversham : Tolmie, 217 ; (Cutten, 152.)

September 6.—First sod Mataura Railway cut.

September 10.—First block Oamaru Sea Wall laid.

September 17.—First goods on Port Chalmers Railway from Burke's Brewery.

October 1.—Fire at Duncan's Flour Mill and Wilson's Brewery, Water of Leith. Fourth Anniversary of Fire Brigade.

October 3.—M.P.C., Wakari : Driver, unopposed.

October 19.—Tragedy at Wikivi.

October 30.—First telegram from London in eight days.

November 8.—Oamaru Pastoral and Agricultural Show.

November 11.—Prince of Wales' Birthday celebrated. Volunteer and Foresters' Sports, Cricket Match, Excursions, &c.

November 14.—Bishop of Dunedin (Neville) arrived.

November 20.—Shock of Earthquake felt.

November 24.—Foundation Stone of Knox New Church laid. Tricentenary of death of John Knox.

November 30.—St. Andrew's Day. Sports, &c., Green Island.

December 2.—Jockey Club Races at Forbury Park, Picnics, &c.

December 6.—Twenty-fourth Anniversary Hand and Heart, M.U.L.O.F. : Concert and Ball.

December 11.—First Session of Anglican Synod of Dunedin opened.

December 17.—Ninth Annual Meeting of Otago Rifle Association.

December 18.—Eleventh Annual Show, Taieri Agricultural Society.

December 20.—Eighth Show: Waikouaiti and Shag Valley Society. H.M.S. "Dido," in Graving Dock, Port Chalmers.

December 21.—Visit of Governor and Lady Bowen, per p.s. "Luna."

December 23.—Horticultural Show in Drill Shed.

December 26.—Otago Agricultural and Pastoral Association Show, Forbury Park.

December 27.—Masons' Ball to Governor in Masonic Hall.

December 31.—Port Chalmers Railway formally opened by Governor.

1873.

January 1.—Eleventh Caledonian Gathering and Games.

January 6.—Citizens' Ball to Governor and Lady Bowen.

January 13.—Signor Cagli's Opera Season opened.

January 14.—Fire in George street.

January 15.—Meeting of Presbyterian Synod of Otago and Southland.

January 17.—M.P.C., Waihopa: Wood, 29; (Wilson.)

February 21.—Meeting of Settlers, who arrived prior to 1856, to form Association. M.H.R., Waikouaiti: Munro.

March 10.—First sod of Moeraki-Waitaki Railway cut.

March 13.—Royal Horticultural Society's Show.

March 14.—Mayor of Naseby: George, 93; (Basch, 51.) Dunedin Bowling Club formed.

March 24.—Twenty-fifth Anniversary. Jockey Club Races, Forbury.

April 1.—M.P.C., Dunedin: Fish, 609; (Prosser, 520; Reeves, 155.)

April 15.—Fire, Cumberland street, Gibbs & Clayton, &c., £10,000.

May 1.—Third Session Otago University inaugurated.

May 5.—Salmon ova ex "Oberon," landed at Invercargill.

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May 6.—Thirty-first Session of Provincial Council. Schooner “Mary Ogilvie” stranded at Oamaru. Brig “Moa,” at Allday Bay.

May 10.—Schooner “Margaret Campbell,” total wreck, Oamaru.

May 14.—Foundation of new Post Office, &c., laid at Milton.

May 22.—Provincial Council dissolved.

June 4.—Nomination for Superintendency : Macandrew, Gillies, and Graham.

June 10.—M.P.C., Dunedin: Davie, 897; Turnbull, 897; Reynolds, 828; Fish, 690; Turton, 619; Haggitt, 559; Bathgate, 549; (Cargill, 523; Prosser, 510; Reeves, 502; Walter, 331; Cutten, 315; Barton, 283; Isaacs, 244; Millar, 121; Rossbottom, 82; Graham, 72.) Oamaru Town: M’Lean. River-
ton: Daniels. Port Chalmers: M’Dermid. Milton: Gillies: (Cunninghame, 67.) Wakari: Driver. Waiholā: Mollison. Oteramika: Kinross, 64; (Hamilton, 57.) Taieri: Shand, 330; Reid 312; Allan, 294; (Prain, 136; Webb, 80.) Tuapeka: Bastings, 433; Brown, 373; (Pyke, 228.) Waitahuna: Brown. Waihemo: M’Kenzie. Clutha: Richardson, 206; M’Neil, 150; (Thompson, 140); Waikouaiti: Mills, 84; (Orbell, 70.) Matau: Clark. Oreti: Rodgers. Mount Ida: Oliver, 254; De Latour, 189; (Armstrong.) 152; Mervyn, 106.) Waihopa: Wood, 139; (Perkins, 96.) Oamaru County: Webster, 68; (Waddell, 41; Aitchison, 16.) Invercargill: Lumsden, 154; (Tapper, 132.) Peninsula: Tolmie; (Cutten.) Moeraki: Teshmaker, 56; (Hutchison, 55; Murcott, 45; Steward, 9.) The Lakes: Hallenstein, 295; Clark, 220; (Innes, 215; Manders, 168.) Mataura: Menzies. Blueskin: Green (Howorth.) Caversham: Stout; (Leary.) Aparima: Cummings; (Basstian.) Dunstan: Hazlett, 244; (Shepherd, 97.) Mount Benger: Ireland. Waitaki: Sumpter. Makarewa; Wilson, 104; (M’Arthur, 99.) Cromwell: M’Kellar, 170; (Colclough, 115; Pyke, 1.) Kaikorai: Roberts, 75; (Barr, 50.) North Harbor: M’Glashan.

June 18.—Election of Superintendent: Macandrew, 3,902; (Gillies, 2,759; Graham, 26.)

June 27.—Taieri Ploughing Match.

June 29.—Ship “Yorkshire,” from Melbourne, for London, put in for repairs.

July 1.—Thirty-second Session of Provincial Council. National Bank opened, taking over business of Bank of Otago. Ship "J. N. Fleming," arrived from Clyde, 69 days 11 hours land to land ; 72 days, port to port.

July 4.—Tokomairiro Farmers' Club Ploughing Match.

July 6.—Ship "Cospatrick" arrived from London.

July 11.—Foundation of South Dunedin Episcopal Church laid.

July 17.—Wakari Ploughing Match. Mayoral Elections—Invercargill : Lumsden. Waikouaiti : Pratt, 36 ; (Smith, 26. Milton : Cunningham, 79 ; (Capstick, 46 ; Goodall, 28.) Dunedin : Mercer, 970 ; (Thoneman, 630 ; Barnes, 500.) Cromwell : Fraer, 62 ; (Marsh, 43.)

July 23.—M.H.R., Waikouaiti : Gillies, 102 ; (Pratt, 74.)

July 28.—First donkey (in harness) seen in Dunedin, arrived from Melbourne along with H.M. Representative.

August 7.—Port Chalmers Railway purchased by Government ; £175,000.

August 8.—Storming of Masonic Hall.

August 12.—Trout hatching successful at Young's Pond, Palmerston.

August 14.—First Canary and Poultry Society's Show. M.H.R. Lake Wakatipu : Pyke.

August 21.—Public Meeting in Theatre on Terminus of Northern Line. National Insurance Company projected : Provisional Directors appointed.

August 28.—Schooners "Emille" and "Scotsman," wrecked at Oamaru.

September 10.—St. John Branigan died.

September 17.—Schooner "Oreti" ashore at Oamaru.

September 24.—Ship "Wild Duck," from Adelaide, for London, put in for repairs.

October 9.—Annual Meeting of Manchester Unity I.O. Odd-fellows.

October 10.—Mosgiel Woollen Factory (Limited) projected.

October 30.—Fire in George street.

November 3.—Fire in Princes street.

November 14.—Standard Insurance Company (Limited) projected.

November 20.—Oamaru Pastoral and Agricultural Society's Show. French Republic s.s. "Vire," in Port Chalmers.

November 23.—New First Church opened.

December 14.—Southern Trunk Railway opened to Green Island, by Premier the Hon. J. Vogel.

December 15.—Launch of Submarine Boat. Fire in George street.

December 19.—First Meeting Caithness and Sutherland Counties Association. Hallenstein & Co.'s Clothing Factory started.

December 22.—"Redcliffe" wrecked at Allday Bay.

December 23.—Arrival of Governor Sir James Ferguson.

December 30.—Royal Horticultural Society's Show. Wreck of the ship "Surat," from London to Port Chalmers at Catlin's River: First serious casualty to a passenger ship bound to Otago.

1874.

January 1.—Caledonian Society Twelfth Annual Gathering.

January 2.—*Southern Mercury*, first number published.

January 5.—Banquet to the Premier, Hon. Julius Vogel; about 300 present.

January 8.—M.P.C. Clutha: Henderson, 92; (Thomson, 88.)

January 12.—Complimentary ball to Captain Jacquemart and officers of the F.R. war steamer "Vire" for their services to passengers of "Surat."

January 13.—Presentation by Provincial Government to Captain Jacquemart. Amount collected for relief of "Surat" passengers £770 10s.

January 14.—Annual Meeting of Presbyterian Synod.

January 22.—Moari Meeting at Kaik to open meeting-house.

January 26.—Burns' 114th anniversary celebration.

January 30.—Captain of "Surat" sentenced to imprisonment.

February 2.—Submarine boat "Platypus" tried.

February 14.—Woodland section of Southland railway opened.

February 24.—A. C. Strode, Esq., retired from Magisterial Bench. Judge Bathgate took his seat on the Bench.

March 6.—M.P.C. Dunedin: Reeves, 588; (Cargill, 428; Isaac, 56; Chapman, 50.)

March 11.—Royal Agricultural Society's Show.

March 23.—Twenty-fifth anniversary of Province. Dunedin Jockey Club Races at Forbury.

March 26.—First sod of Dunedin-Moeraki Railway cut by Superintendent.

April 23.—M.H.R.—Dunedin: Wales, 629; (Barton, 541; Grant, 39.)

April 28.—Public Meeting as to deepening Otago Harbor.

April 29.—Thirty-third Session of Provincial Council opened..

May 1.—Colonial Bank of New Zealand projected.

May 2.—"Ocean Wave" and "Emulous" wrecked at Oamaru.

May 25.—Queen's Birthday. Four men drowned in Harbour.. Races at Forbury.

June 4.—Dunedin Waterworks purchased by Corporation.

June 10.—Fire in Stafford-street. G. F. Reid's and Mosgieff warehouses.

June 23.—First degree of Otago University Council conferred on A. H. Williamson.

June 26.—First sod of the Orepuki Railway turned by Superintendent.

June 29.—Otago Regatta at Port Chalmers.

June 30.—Presentation to Captain Wain, D.V.F.B., by City Council.

July 1.—Southern trunk railway opened for traffic to Green Island.

July 3.—Waiareka Branch Railway work started.

July 4.—Fire in Princes-street, Hay, draper.

July 6.—First meeting of Otago Harbour Board.

July 9.—*Clutha Leader* newspaper issued.

July 11.—Green Island Ploughing Match.

July 17.—Taieri Derby Ploughing Match. Mayoral election. Dunedin: Ramsay, 1100; (Walter, 1072.) Port Chalmers: M'Kinnon, 125; (Innes, 103). Palmerston: Arkle. Oamaru: Shrimski, (Sumpter.) Naseby: Busch. Milton: Goodall. Balclutha: Grigor.

August 14.—Temperance Hall, Moray-place, opened.

August 19.—First steam engine constructed in Invercargill, Mr Hay.

August 20.—Hillside Patent Brick Factory started.

August 23.—Great fire, Guthrie and Larnach's timber yard.

August 28.—S. steamer Bruce arrived from Glasgow.

September 1.—Salmon trout caught at Dunedin Heads.

September 10.—Union Bank of Australia new building opened.

September 12.—Canary and Poultry Show.

September 30.—Second Annual Session of Anglican Synod.

October 1.—Colonial Bank opened for business.

October 11.—H.M.S. Blanche arrived at Port Chalmers. Sixth anniversary of Volunteer Fire Brigade.

October 15.—Milton Pottery Works started.

October 29.—U.S.A. S. "Swatara" arrived with Venus Transit Expedition.

November 7.—First meeting Otago Typographical Association French war steamer "Vire" arrived.

November 9.—Prince of Wales' Birthday. United Friendly Societies' Fete, St. Leonards.

November 30.—Jockey Club Spring Race Meeting at Forbury.

December 7.—Trout Fishing legalised.

December 9.—Transit of Venus. Rev. L. Mackie inducted to First Church.

December 23.—Albion Brewing Company projected. Launch of new screw steamer "Shag," Kincaid and M'Queen. Launch of new screw steamer "Egmont," R. S. Sparrow and Co.

December 24.—Peninsula and Ocean Beach Railway. First sod turned by Superintendent.

December 28.—Turkish Baths opened.

December 30.—Thirteenth Show Taieri Agricultural Society.

December 31.—Waterworks transferred to Corporation, cost £120,000. First Social Gathering Caithness and Sutherland Association.

1875.

January 1 and 2.—Caledonian Society's Thirteenth Annual Gathering.

- January 13.—Annual Meeting Presbyterian Synod.
 January 15.—Fire, Victoria Brewery, £3000.
 January 25.—Burns' anniversary celebrated.
 January 27.—Complimentary concert to Miss Aitken, tragedienne.
 February 1.—Dunedin Sailor's Home opened.
 February 20.—Spire of First Church completed, 285 feet.
 February 23.—Disastrous fire, Invercargill, Albion Hotel, &c.
 March 9.—North Otago Turf Club Racing, Oamaru.
 March 12.—Ross, Inverness, Argyle, and Bute Association formed.
 March 15.—Foundation-stone of Port Chalmers Reservoir laid.
 March 17.—Royal Horticultural Society's Show. Colonial Building and Investment Company's prospectus issued.
 March 19.—Forfar, Perth, and Kincardine Association formed.
 March 23.—Twenty-sixth anniversary of Province. Dunedin Jockey Club Race Meeting at Forbury, three days.
 March 31.—Retirement of Mr. Justice Chapman from the Bench.
 April 4.—Death of Judge Wilson Gray.
 April 8.—Dunedin Working Men's Club formed.
 April 19.—Lanark, Renfrew, and Dumbarton Association formed.
 April 20.—Arrival of ship "Timaru" with salmon ova at Bluff.
 April 24.—Board of Conservators for Clutha River elected.
 April 29.—Banquet at Clutha to Sir J. L. C. Richardson.
 April 30.—Fire in Heriot Row.
 May 3. Thirty-fourth session of Provincial Council opened. M.H.R. Waikouaiti: M'Lean, 277; (Rich, 175.)
 May 6.—Wharf at Oamaru Breakwater officially opened.
 May 7.—Arrival of his Excellency the Governor at Dunedin.
 May 8.—Schooner "Elderslie" wrecked at Oamaru.
 May 11.—Governor's levee. Reception by Lady Normanby.
 May 14.—Citizen's ball to his Excellency and Lady Normanby.
 May 22.—Dunedin Working Men's Club opened.
 May 24.—Queen's Birthday. Tradesman's Races, Forbury Park.
 May 26.—Railway Workshops, Hilside, started.
 May 31.—Chain Hills Tunnel pierced.
 June 5.—Heavy snow storm on goldfields.

June 10.—Union Company's steamer "Hawea" arrived from Glasgow.

June 18.—First sod of Kaitangata Railway turned by Sir J. Richardson.

June 20.—Erection of Mataura Paper Mills started.

June 22.—Sixth anniversary Licensed Victualler's Society. North Taieri Annual Ploughing Match.

June 26.—M.P.C. Aparima: M'Intosh.

June 30.—Influential deputation to Superintendent complaining of delay in construction of the various trunk lines of railways.

July 1.—Ballachulish Slate Quarry, Otepopo, started.

July 2.—Union Company's steamer "Taupo" arrived from Glasgow.

July 3.—Flexman's Tannery, Kaikorai, burned, £6000.

July 12.—Heavy gale.

July 16.—Mayoral elections, Invercargill: Mitchell. Palmerston: Arkle. Oamaru: Sumpter, 267; (Shrimski, 183.) Lawrence: Fraer, 81; (Hay, 47; Walker, 45.) Balclutha: Cramond, 87; (Stewart 71.) Naseby: Busch, 68; (George 32.) Dunedin: Walter, 1048; (Reeves, 682.) Port Chalmers: M'Kinnon, 171; (Murray, 79.) Milton: Dyer, 76; (Goodall, 73; White, 27; Holt, 18.) Clyde: Naylor. Cromwell, Jolly.

July 23.—First re-union Ayrshire Association.

July 30.—Invercargill first Champion Ploughing Match.

August 2.—Fire in Thames street, Oamaru, £2500.

August 3.—Princess Theatre, Dunedin, burned.

August 4.—Coomb's Tannery, Cumberland street, burned, £10,000. O'Connell Centenary celebrated by banquet at Watsons' Rooms. M.H.R. Wallace: Bastian, 53; (Cameron, 38; Monkton, 22.)

August 9.—Judge Williams took his seat on the Bench.

August 12.—Subscription to "Euphrosyne" fund £450.

August 18.—New Harbour Board nominated.

August 20.—M.H.R. Caversham: Stout, 232; (Larnach, 221.)

August 30.—Railway from Invercargill to Gore opened, 40 miles.

September 1.—Railway from Dunedin to Clutha opened, 52 miles.

- September 3.—Fire in George street, J. Adam, Ching Shing, &c.
 Third annual show Canary and Poultry Society.
- September 4.—Fire at Phoenix Bond £9000.
- September 5.—Ceremony of consecration of scroll at Synagogue.
- September 21.—Third Annual Session of Diocesan Synod.
- September 25.—Railway from Oamaru to Waitaki opened.
- October 1.—Fire at Ross place, Lawrence, two lives lost.
- October 5.—Escape of convict Cyrus Haly from gang, shot dead.
- Thirteenth Annual Show of Entire Horses.
- October 6.—Meeting in Temperance Hall, unemployed question.
- October 7.—Tenth Annual Meeting of the Acclimatization Society.
- October 13.—Final meeting of First Volunteer Fire Brigade, Dunedin.
- October 15.—Gasworks bought by Dunedin City Council £43,000.
- October 17.—Wreck of the s.s. steamer Bruce at Otago Heads.
- October 21.—Fire at Moray-place, Dunedin.
- October 27.—Superintendent and distinguished visitors arrived at Port Chalmers. Reception there and at Dunedin. Banquet in Messrs Sargood's New Warehouse, about 500 present.
- October 28.—Drainage machine competition, Tokomairiro.
- October 29.—Banquet to Mr. Thomson, M.H.R., Clutha.
- November 4.—Legge's Mill, Tokomairiro, burned.
- November 9.—Prince of Wales' Birthday. Fete at St. Leonard's.
- Foundation-stone of Forester's Hall, Port Chalmers, laid.
- November 15.—First Mayor of Green Island: Eagerty 45; (Pollock, 20; Runciman, 14.)
- November 18.—Twelfth Annual Exhibition Northern A. and P. Association, Oamaru.
- November 23.—Banquet to D. Reid, Esq., M.H.R., at Taieri.
- November 30.—St. Andrew's Day. Dunedin Jockey Club Spring Meeting.
- December 1.—Hon. Mr Reynold's meeting of constituents in Drill-shed.
- December 7.—Fire at the Grange, Mr J. H. Harris, £2500.
- December 8.—Ninth Annual Show Southland Agricultural and Pastoral Association.

December 9.—Twelfth Annual Meeting Otago Rifle Association.

December 15.—Horticultural Society's Show in Arcade.

December 18.—First Mayor St. Kilda: Jones, 54; (Goodison, 43.)

December 20.—M.H.R.'s. Dunedin: Macandrew, 891; Stout, 865; Larnach, 843; (Reynolds, 406; Macassey, 409; Fish, 238; Grant, 29; Armstrong, 24.)

December 21.—M.H.R. Caversham: Seaton, 278; (Cargill, 184.)

December 22.—M.H.R. Waikouaiti: M'Lean, unopposed. Tuapeka: Brown, unopposed. First Mayor South Dunedin: Maloney.

December 23.—M.H.R. Invercargill: Lumsden, 180; (Cuthbertson, 150.) Bruce: Murray, unopposed.

December 27.—Regatta at Waihola. Hibernian Society's Annual Fete.

December 28.—Taieri Agricultural Society's Fourteenth Annual Show at Mosgiel. M.H.R. Roslyn: Burns, 233; (Grant, 46.) Dunstan: Pyke, 339; (Baird, 159.) S.S. Lady of the Lake wrecked at Molyneux.

1876.

January 1.—Caledonian Society's Fourteenth Annual Gathering

January 6.—M.H.R. Mataura: Wood, 262; (Cuthbertson, 134.)

January 7.—M.H.R. Lakes: Manders, 261; (Bradshaw, 200; Cope, 35.)

January 10.—M.H.R.'s. Waitaki: Hislop, 335; Shrimski, 275; (Stewart, 171; O'Meagher, 98.) Riverton: Hodgkinson, 190; (M'Intosh, 146; M'Gillivray, 105.) Port Chalmers: Reynolds, 241; (Green, 185.)

January 14.—M.H.R. Wakaia: Bastings, 180; (Ireland, 77; Mervyn, 0.)

January 15.—Eighth Annual Show Blueskin Agricultural and Pastoral Society.

January 17.—M.H.R. Mount Ida: De Lautour, 303; (Chapman, 60; Hertzlett, 24.) S.S. Matau launched.

January 20.—M.H.R. Clutha: Thomson, 236; (Mosley, 78.) Wallace: Joyce, 85; (Bastian, 76.)

February 26.—Earthquake shocks felt over Province.

February 29.—Tidings of missing ship "Strathmore" received.

March 21.—Knox Church Bazaar, open five days; collected £2,253 17s. 7d.

March 23.—Twenty-eighth Anniversary of Province. Dunedin Jockey Club Races.

April 3.—Arrival of the three Civil Service Commissioners.

May 9.—Maori Hill proclaimed a Corporation.

May 22.—First Mayor Maori Hill: Mitchell, 24; (Church, 18.)

May 24.—Carnival in aid of Benevolent Institution opened in Guthrie and Larnach's Buildings; gross proceeds during its continuance, £1,839 18s. 7d. Tradesmen's Races. Oddfellows' New Hall, Albany street, opened.

May 30.—Dr. W. Purdie died, aged 79.

June 16.—Kaitangata Branch Railway and Coal-pits opened.

June 33.—Heavy Floods.

June 30.—Tenth Annual Ploughing Match Taieri Society.

July 10.—Mayor Naseby: L. W. Busch, unopposed.

July 12.—Curling Match on Club's Pond, Leith Valley.

July 17.—Mayor Hawkesbury: J. Smith, unopposed.

July 21.—Mayors: Dunedin (Reeves, 842; Woodlands, 842; Walters, 453) being an equality of votes, fresh election necessary. South Dunedin: Maloney, 150; (Brady, 128.) St. Kilda: Jones, 61; (Paxton, 25.) Port Chalmers: M'Kinnon, 176; (Murray, 105.) Green Island: Eagerty, 49; (Louden, 39.) Milton: Dyer, 73; (Jones, 66.) Balclutha: Mason, 73; (Dunne, 64.) Lawrence: Fraer, 109; (Hay, 50.) Palmerston: Haynes, 77; (Arkle, 60; Gilligan, 11.) Invercargill: Cuthbertson, 266; (Mathews, 108; Cleare, 75.) Riverton: Mills (majority of 63 over Monckton). Maori Hill: Church.

August 3.—Mayor Dunedin: Reeves, 1433; (Woodlands, 1239.)

August 14.—Presentation to Hon W. H. Reynolds.

August 25.—North Invercargill proclaimed a Corporation. East Invercargill proclaimed a Corporation.

August 28.—Public meeting Drillshed, Dunedin, *re* Constitutional changes. Similar meetings held in different centres of population, all condemning proposed changes.

September 6.—Avenal proclaimed a Corporation.

September 20.—M.P.C. Peninsula: W. J. M. Larnach.

September 26.—Gladstone proclaimed a Corporation.

September 28.—Great meeting in Princess Theatre on political situation. Messrs. Macandrew and Stout, M.H.R.'s., received vote of thanks; resolution passed urging the Superintendent to convene Provincial Council, and obtain a plebiscite of the Province on the proposed changes.

September 30.—Meetings at Balclutha and elsewhere.

October 17.—Dredge "Vulcan" launched.

October 24.—Meeting of Convention called by Superintendent for 8th November.

October 26.—Peninsula and Ocean Beach Railway opened.

October 30.—Meeting of Assembly prorogued.

November 1.—Abolition of Provinces Act in force.

November 8.—Otago Convention met in Provincial Council Hall, 110 representatives present. Opened by an address by His Honor the Superintendent; J. W. Thomson, Esq., M.H.R. for Clutha, was elected Chairman. The Convention sat for two days, was enthusiastic, and almost unanimous in its action. Several resolutions were carried without dissent. Petitions to Her Majesty were adopted, one, recognizing the wisdom that actuated Her Majesty in retaining the appointment of a Governor for this Colony; that he should have no political identity, and deploring that His Excellency the Governor had identified himself with the Centralist party temporarily dominant in the Assembly, thus tending to impair the loyal feelings hitherto cherished; praying for an inquiry into the greivances, and the appointment of some person as Governor who would possess no bias against a political party, although numerically a minority in Parliament. The other petition detailed the meeting of the Convention, its representation and numerical composition; described the Province, past and present, as to territory, population, and wealth; related the provisions of the Constitution Act as bearing on the position, and the action of the Assembly thereanent; the opinion of the electors of Otago on the proposed changes, as evinced in the election of their Representatives; that the Province was in every respect superior to certain Colonies named; that government from Wellington would neither be efficient nor agreeable, and result in discontent with the present form of government; affirming that from the hurried, thoughtless

manner in which the Constitution Act had been altered, without reference to the local legislature abolished in violation of the Constitution Act, had created a grave distrust of the General Assembly and its legislation ; concluding with the prayer that Otago should have bestowed on it the large powers of self-government granted by the Constitution Act, or else be erected into a separate and independent Province. These petitions were to have been forwarded by special delegates, named by the Convention, viz.—Sir George Grey, Superintendent of Auckland, and Mr. Macandrew, Superintendent of Otago. Owing to the severe and long continued illness of Sir George, the delegates did not proceed on their mission. The petitions were, however, forwarded direct to the Colonial Office by the President of the Convention. Their receipt has been acknowledged, but pointing out that the channel of communication has been informal, to which a spirited and remarkably able reply has been sent by the President. No further answer has been received.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF PROVINCE.

Names.	From	To
Captain William Cargill ...	6th Sept., 1853	17th Nov., 1855
Captain William Cargill ...	17th Nov., 1855	3rd Jan., 1860
James Macandrew ...	3rd Jan., 1860	6th March, 1861
Major John L. C. Richardson (acting) ...	6th March, 1861	17th May, 1861
Major John L. C. Richardson ...	17th May, 1861	9th April, 1863
John Hyde Harris ...	9th April, 1863	4th Aug., 1865
Thomas Dick ...	4th Aug., 1865	20th Feb., 1867
James Macandrew ...	20th Feb., 1867	20th Feb., 1871
James Macandrew ...	20th Feb., 1871	18th June, 1873
James Macandrew ...	18th June, 1873	

PROVINCIAL COUNCIL SESSIONS.

No	Year.	Opened	Prorogued
1	1853	30th December, 1853	25th April, 1854
2	1854	31st October, 1854	26th October, 1855
3	1856	19th January, 1856	19th January, 1856
4	1856	5th March, 1856	17th March, 1856
5	1856	2nd December, 1856	11th December, 1856
6	1857	23rd October, 1857	16th November, 1857
7	1858	3rd November, 1858	15th November, 1858
8	1859	25th October, 1859	10th November, 1859
9	1860	11th April, 1860	27th April, 1860
10	1860	18th July, 1860	18th July, 1860
11	1860	12th December, 1860	4th January, 1861
12	1861	19th June, 1861	6th July, 1861
13	1861	23rd October, 1861	12th November, 1861
14	1861	6th December, 1861	11th December, 1861
15	1862	16th April, 1862	18th June, 1862
16	1862	26th November, 1862	23rd December, 1862
17	1863	12th August, 1863	7th October, 1863
18	1864	7th April, 1864	14th June, 1864
19	1864	11th October, 1864	12th November, 1864
20	1865	12th April, 1865	18th May, 1865
21	1865	15th November, 1865	5th January, 1866
22	1866	6th November, 1866	20th December, 1866
23	1867	1st May, 1867	5th June, 1867
24	1868	8th April, 1868	11th June, 1868
25	1869	22nd April, 1869	3rd June, 1869
26	1869	8th December, 1869	23rd December, 1869
27	1870	26th April, 1870	13th June, 1870
28	1870	15th November, 1870	7th December, 1870
29	1871	25th May, 1871	20th July, 1871
30	1872	30th April, 1872	31st May, 1872
31	1873	6th May, 1873	19th May, 1873
32	1873	1st July, 1873	30th July, 1873
33	1874	29th April, 1874	15th June, 1874
34	1875	3rd May, 1875	19th June, 1875

ELECTORAL DISTRICTS—HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Waitaki	Mount Ida	Port Chalmers
Roslyn	Taieri	Tuapeka
Wakatipu	Mataura	Invercargill
Dunstan	Waikouaiti	City of Dunedin
Caversham	Bruce, or Tokomairiro	Clutha
Wakaia	Riverton	Wallace

MUNICIPAL BURGHS—WITH POPULATION, 1874.

Dunedin	18,499	Invercargill	2,479
Oamaru	2,819	West Hawksbury	346
Milton	977	Lawrence	697
Clyde	311	Cromwell	366
Alexandra	219	Arrowtown	259
Naseby... ..	552	Palmerston	498

DISTANCES.

From Dunedin to		
Blueskin	13	Miles
Waikouaiti	25	"
Palmerston	36	"
Hampden	50	"
Herbert	57	"
Oamaru	72	"
Christchurch	243	"

Palmerston	36	Miles
Waihemo Hotel	53	"
Pig Root	64	"
Kyeburn	75	"
Naseby	87	"
Eden Creek	91	"
Blacks	121	"
Clyde	141	"

Saddle Hill	9	Miles
West Taieri Bridge	16	"
Lee Stream	25	"
Deep Stream	40	"
Rock and Pillar	55	"
Upper Taieri	65	"
Ida Burn Hotel	88	"
Clyde	110	"

From Oamaru to		
Awamoko	18	Miles
Marewhenua	27	"
Kurow	39	"
Whare Kuri	49	"
Otamatakau	57	"
Omarama	72	"
Newcastle	134	"

From Dunedin to		
East Taieri Bridge	22	Miles
Milton	35	"
Balclutha	51	"
Waiwera	66	"
Clinton	73	"
Mataura	101	"
Invercargill	134	"
Winton	154	"
Kingston	224	"
Queenstown	254	"

Milton	35	Miles
Havelock	52	"
Lawrence	61	"
Beaumont	73	"
Roxburgh	100	"
Alexandra	125	"
Clyde	132	"

From Clyde to		
Cromwell	13	Miles
Frankton	44	"
Queenstown	48	"
Arrowtown	43	"
Newcastle	45	"

From Invercargill to		
Bluff	18	Miles
Riverton	21	"

From Dunedin to		
Portobello... ..	12	Miles
Port Chalmers	9	"

EXPORTS.

Year.	WOOL.		GRAIN.		GOLD.		HIDES AND SKINS.		PRESERVED MEATS.
	Lbs.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Ounces.	Value.	Number.	Value.	
1853	5,000	2300	1,300	£430	...	...	...	£	...
1854	119,233	5,884	1,603	312	...	...	...	...	...
1855	172,890	8,901	23,976	11,904	...	...	...	...	...
1856	340,314	19,591	15,282	5,703	...	...	...	...	...
1857	274,770	18,318	14,551	5,210	...	...	...	...	...
1858	573,227	38,215	28,876	8,530	...	...	...	...	...
1859	900,862	60,058	61,546	21,191	...	...	...	...	...
1860	717,075	47,805	15,618	2,933	...	...	...	...	...
1861	1,791,751	119,450	200	12	187,696	727,321	...	...	...
1862	2,971,933	192,596	...	...	399,211	1,546,905	...	...	...
1863	4,052,179	256,281	...	500	614,387	2,380,750	...	...	...
1864	4,998,198	340,549	...	...	436,012	1,689,548	15,109	5,060	...
1865	6,394,025	393,087	24,893	5,886	259,117	1,004,078	14,573	5,044	...
1866	8,133,249	513,956	30,270	6,886	166,871	659,375	13,502	3,703	...
1867	9,858,883	585,136	23,532	4,029	158,518	623,543	4,752	1,358	...
1868	10,294,183	572,989	149,743	25,002	171,549	686,596	4,762	1,252	...
1869	10,793,775	642,887	237,341	40,081	153,364	613,456	8,176	2,845	...
1870	14,430,860	780,593	72,852	11,374	165,152	660,694	15,601	4,106	4,498
1871	15,917,504	689,182	299,563	31,474	156,040	619,760	15,517	6,051	50,330
1872	19,050,174	1,166,922	408,060	57,345	157,674	680,896	20,531	17,756	112,525
1873	17,778,421	1,186,885	183,990	40,694	182,416	734,024	10,085	9,767	59,085
1874	19,252,522	1,202,274	442,145	109,430	185,107	542,154	65,788	16,522	149,751
1875	22,361,276	1,431,471	475,571	81,352	121,423	437,632	36,640	17,107	24,965
1876	22,710,822	1,317,449	768,825	104,721	118,477	473,491	*195,240	9,729	62,194
Totals	194,393,651	11,040,469	3,281,481	575,749	3,585,004	18,770,018	420,226	99,300	2,844
									4,118
									8,068
									447,466

* Rabbit Skins included.

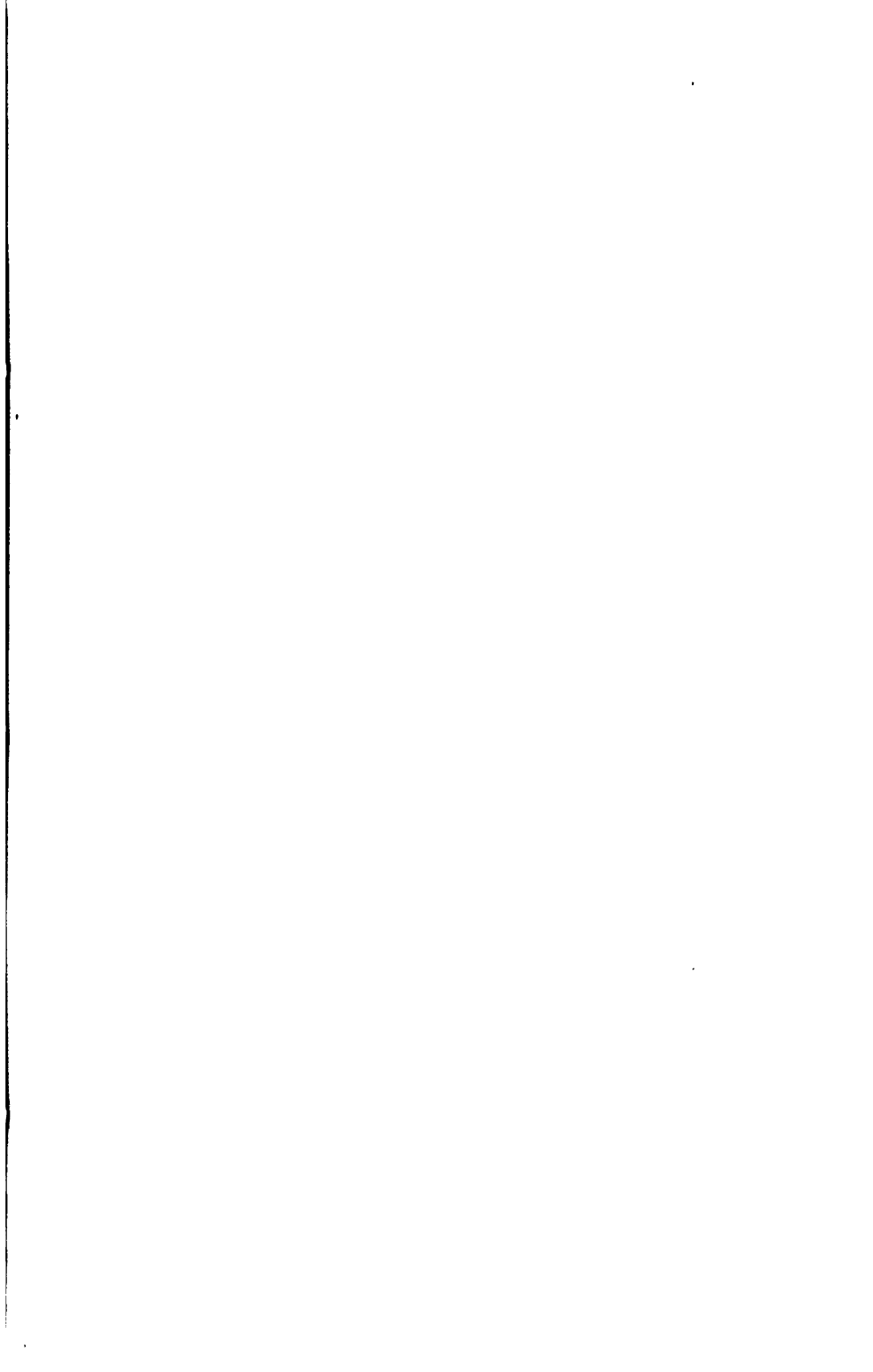
LOCAL SAVINGS BANKS.

DUNEDIN (opened 1864).			INVERCARGILL (opened 1864).		
Year.	Depositors.	Cr. Balances.	Year.	Depositors.	Cr. Balances.
1864	489	£7,985 15 4	1865	173	£3,675 8 5
1865	682	15,407 6 6	1866	233	4,763 12 1
1866	1056	29,915 14 8	1867	185	2,914 5 4
1867	1126	30,577 9 8	1868	136	2,240 7 7
1868	1078	28,804 2 5	1869	115	2,150 1 11
1869	1163	33,677 6 9	1870	108	2,362 15 3
1870	1080	31,792 19 3	1871	115	3,310 19 0
1871	1102	33,604 10 9	1872	145	5,314 11 7
1872	1225	40,121 2 3	1873	190	7,723 19 9
1873	1386	49,861 1 5	1874	188	7,221 14 8
1874	1437	54,097 7 7	1875	203	5,721 11 5
1875	1542	50,054 19 7	1876	199	5,834 14 9
1876	1579	48,862 3 1	..	...	...

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.

(Instituted, 1867.)

Year.	No. of Offices	Depositors.	Cr. Balances.	Year.	No. of Offices	Depositors.	Cr. Balances.
1867	16	805	£22,330 9 9	1872	27	3351	£139,100 6 3
1868	19	957	27,597 4 9	1873	28	4462	194,437 8 5
1869	20	921	14,554 5 8	1874	30	5873	229,377 4 4
1870	22	1137	17,723 4 7	1875	33	6534	212,953 5 11
1871	27	1179	98,689 0 6	1876	36	6565	191,399 17 10









R. T. WHEELER,

PROPRIETOR OF THE

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AND

PUBLISHER

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